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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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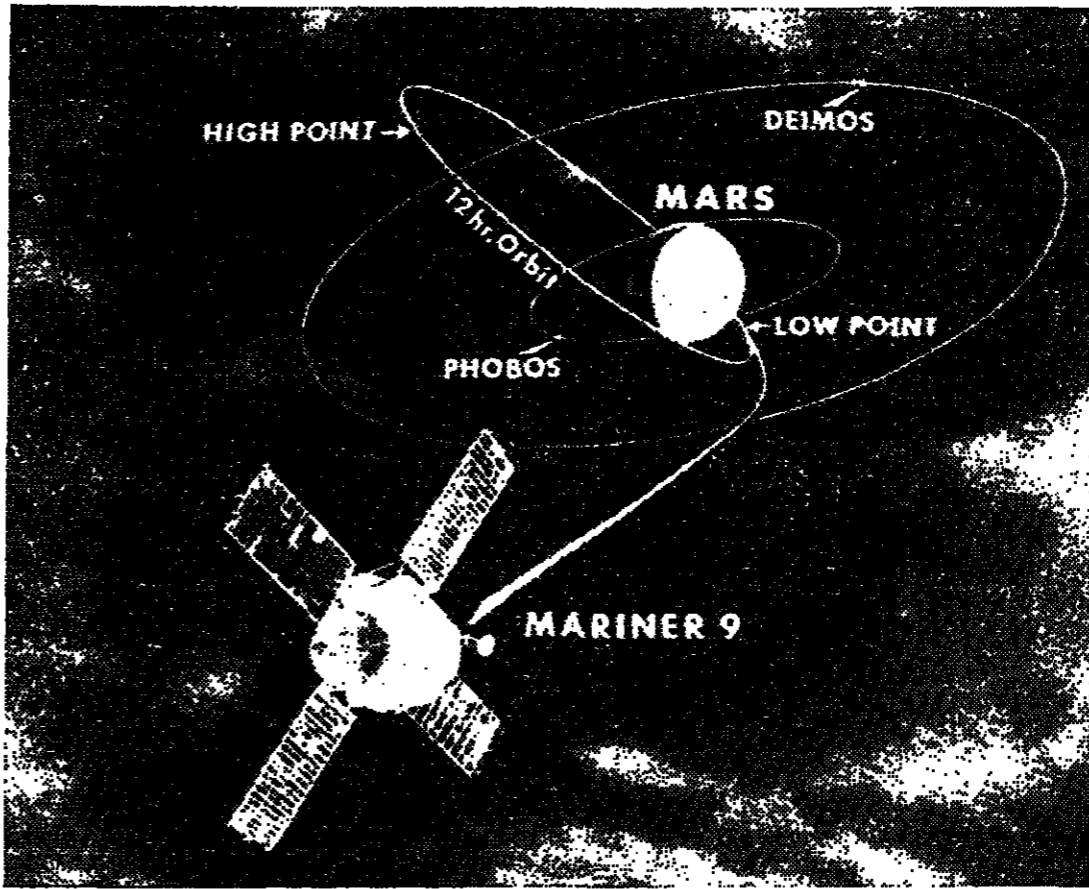
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Table of exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S. Military, and Yugoslavia.

Close-up Photos Poor So Far

Mariner-9 Enters Mars Orbit, Begins Historic 90-Day Study

By Thomas O'Toole PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 14 (AP)—America's Mariner-9 swept into orbit around Mars early today, the first spacecraft in history to become a satellite of another planet. This afternoon, it got down to the initial serious work of its 90-day orbital mission, sending back to earth the first close-up photos of the red planet.



which has enveloped Mars over the last seven weeks. The pictures today, from 850 miles above the planet's surface, were the closest ever taken. The 1969 Mariner fly-by mission came no nearer than 2,000 miles.

Even as Mariner was making exploration history, the Soviet Union was disclosing to scientists in the United States that its two instrumented spacecraft, Mars-2 and Mars-3, will attempt to land on the Martian surface.



Lady Amalia Fleming in London yesterday.

Lady Fleming Is Deported, Greek Citizenship Revoked

ATHENS, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Lady Fleming, the Greek-born widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, was stripped of her Greek citizenship today, and put aboard a London-bound plane by Athens police.

Shotgun Fired in Fight Hijacker Felled With Fire Ax By Crew of Canadian Airliner

CALGARY, Alberta, Nov. 14 (UPI)—A man carrying a shotgun and 40 pounds of dynamite hijacked an Air Canada DC-8 yesterday. After six hours, he was jumped by the plane's pilot and knocked unconscious by an assistant purser armed with a fire ax.



Capt. Vernon Ehman, pilot of hijacked Canadian jet.

7% Investment Credit Upheld Senate Bars Delay in Raising Social Security Taxes by \$62

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP)—The Senate, on votes of 41-25 and 53-13, defeated attempts yesterday to postpone a scheduled \$62 annual Social Security tax increase and to nullify the President's requested 7 percent investment tax credit.

India Cites Violations of Cease-Fire Agreements

DELHI, Nov. 14 (AP)—Pakistan jet fighters violated cease-fire agreements today, Indian air force reported. The alleged air violation was the second to be reported in the past four days as the two governments continued to trade charges of ceasefire violations.

Attack on British Ship

CUTTACK, Nov. 14 (AP)—A British ship was attacked today in the Bay of Bengal. The ship was carrying 1,500 tons of cargo and was bound for Calcutta for repairs.

Confusion on Boies

Confusion on Boies in the jungles around Saigon was reported today by a "delegation" of U.S. military officials. The delegation said that the Boies were not in the area as reported by the press.

Combat Not Ended in Vietnam

By Alvin Shuster SAIGON, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Military officials here today said that the American offensive role had ended and that the rate of troop withdrawal in December and January would be increased by a third.

Hanoi Denounces Nixon For Incomplete Pullout

PARIS, Nov. 14 (NYT)—North Vietnam denounced President Nixon yesterday for refusing rapid and total withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

Arabs Delay on Resuming Bonn Ties

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Arab foreign ministers tonight decided to postpone until next March a decision on resuming diplomatic relations with West Germany, the Cairo radio said.

Israel Upset by Press Leaks In France on Mirage Jet Deal

JERUSALEM, Nov. 14 (AP)—Israeli government officials were reported to be "very unhappy" today over what they called French leaks to the press about the secret Mirage fighter negotiations.

Canal Accord Frozen

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Efforts for an interim reopening of the Suez Canal appeared frozen as Egypt disclosed plans yesterday for a showdown debate

Campaign Financing

Senate sources said a new political campaign financing plan, based on tax deductions and a citizen's checkoff of a \$1 contribution authority on his income tax return, might be unveiled this week as a proposed amendment to the tax bill.

News Analysis

Nixon Times Troop Pullback To Influence Peking, Moscow

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WFP).—President Nixon is guardedly spacing out American troop withdrawals from South Vietnam through 1972 while he probes for diplomatic openings in Peking and Moscow to help end the Indochina war on what he calls "honorable" terms.

To diplomatic observers that was the implication of the President's new troop-withdrawal statement Friday.

In 1972 the President must thread his way through the volatile domestic climate of an election year and through two summit meetings with North Vietnam's two major allies, China and the Soviet Union. Those two ideological rivals can also have conflicting interests about how the war ends, whether or not they can influence North Vietnam in negotiating an end to it. This makes the President's course doubly hazardous.

What the President appears to be gambling on is his ability to show his adversaries that he can ride out the domestic pressures on him and readily speed up or slow down the troop-withdrawal process.

Senate Demands

By raising the withdrawal rate to an average of 25,500 men a month, but limiting the troop pullbacks to just two months, the President showed how quickly all troops could be withdrawn if there is a negotiated agreement. That withdrawal rate, if sustained, could remove all men from Vietnam in just over six months. But Mr. Nixon specifically served notice that the withdrawal rate could just as easily be sharply reduced if the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong try to take advantage of American troops.

Significantly, the President conceded virtually nothing to the current intensified demands in the Senate to set a six-month limit on total U.S. troop withdrawal, contingent only on the release of American prisoners.

Despite the Senate revolt on foreign aid, which resulted in part from the Nixon administration's opposition to restrictions on aid to Cambodia and Laos, the President conceded nothing there either. On the contrary, the President insisted, "Cambodia is the Nixon Doctrine in its purest form," because Cambodians are being helped to help defend themselves, without American combat troops. The President pointedly reminded his Senate critics, the majority of whom are Democratic liberals,

that "we didn't slide into Vietnam" and that Presidents Kennedy and Johnson made deliberate "decisions" to commit U.S. forces.

But the most significant variation in the President's position as he outlined it Friday was his public broadening of the terms, and the implications, of a total U.S. troop withdrawal.

For months, starting in April, Mr. Nixon had tied a total withdrawal to "two important objectives": the release of all American prisoners held by North Vietnam and the achievement by the South Vietnamese of "the capacity to defend themselves against a Communist takeover," or as he sometimes expressed it, "a reasonable chance to defend themselves."

But the President's stress Friday was on maintaining adequate "residual forces" and negotiating power to pursue the Vietnamization program, to obtain the release of all prisoners and to "achieve a cease-fire for all of Southeast Asia."

In remarks apparently intended especially for Peking's ears, the President emphasized that a withdrawal also means "withdrawal of forces stationed in other places in Southeast Asia or in the Asian theater that are directly related" to support of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Nixon, unsurprisingly, was at his wariest in discussing the relationship of the Indochina war to his forthcoming visits to Peking and Moscow. On all sides this is a subject of supreme sensitivity because of North Vietnam's suspicions that the United States seeks to negotiate an Indochina settlement without Hanoi's direct participation.

Only With Hanoi

All the parties involved have stated that the Vietnamese conflict can only be "settled" with North Vietnam. But this formulation does not foreclose secret talks that might facilitate a settlement.

Mr. Nixon said, "It would not be well to speculate as to what, if anything, either Peking or Moscow can or will do on this matter." The United States, he said, is hopeful it "can make progress on handling this problem ourselves," and "we are charting our own course."

Nevertheless, he added, "We will, of course, welcome any assistance; but we are not counting on it from either source."

By diplomatic standards, that leaves the door well open for exploration in Peking and in Moscow.



TOKYO BLAZE—Barricade set up by radical students bursts into flame during demonstrations yesterday protesting ratification of U.S.-Japan Okinawa agreement.

In Laos and Cambodia U.S. Will Focus Air Attacks On Ho Trail for 6 Months

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (AP).—U.S. air power during the next six months will be concentrated in Laos and Cambodia in a campaign to strangle North Vietnamese supply routes, sources disclosed today.

With only three super sonic U.S. fighter-bomber squadrons left in South Vietnam, primarily for air defense, the campaign will be carried out from five American bases in Thailand and one or two Seventh Fleet carriers in the Tonkin Gulf.

Ever since the halt in the bombing of North Vietnam three years ago, the thrust of U.S. air attacks has shifted to Laos and Cambodia during the dry season, now beginning.

Sources said North Vietnam has not begun its annual major push of troops and war materials down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in eastern Laos yet, but that supplies are being stacked near the Mu Gia and Ban Karai Passes above the Demilitarized Zone, a waiting movement southward.

"This kind of thing happens every year," said one source.

In addition to strikes inside Laos and Cambodia over the weekend, B-52s also attacked North Vietnamese bunkers and storage depots in the southern half of the DMZ.

Cambodia Town Evacuated

TAING KAU, Cambodia, Nov. 14 (AP).—For 18 days, Cambodian defenders of Rumlong crouched in bunkers with their wives and small children while North Vietnam's crack Ninth Division hammered them with rockets and mortars and showered them with nausae gas.

In the unrelenting siege, 200 out of 500 men belonging to the 14th Scout Battalion were wounded and, for want of proper medical treatment and drugs, more than 50 died of their wounds.

The loss of Rumlong, which leaves a four-mile stretch of Highway 6 in North Vietnamese hands, must be counted as the worst defeat Cambodia's armed forces have suffered this year.

A description of the defeat was given today by a handful of survivors of Rumlong, 52 miles north-east of Phnom Penh.

The garrison waited until nightfall before attempting to break out to the south and there were 300 men still on their feet.

"They were waiting for us with an ambush only one kilometer south of Rumlong," declared Senior Corp. Thong Ban My. "We scattered." Corp. Thong said calmly. A grizzled veteran with a yellow neckerchief filled with Buddhist amulets to ward off bullets, Corp. Thong was on the run from Friday night until Sunday morning, dodging Communist patrols and inching his way south.

Hijacker Felled With Fire Ax By Crew of Canadian Airliner

(Continued from Page 1) unshaven, stocky, dark-haired man enter the first-class compartment with two paper bags. They said that one of the bags contained a shotgun. They said that he fired one shot at an interior partition and then held the gun on one of the plane's stewards throughout the six-hour ordeal. They also said that he carried six sticks of dynamite, with which he threatened to blow up the plane.

At Great Falls, the hijacker was given \$50,000 as ransom. After the second takeoff from Great Falls, the hijacker first demanded to be taken to New York, then decided that he wanted to go to Phoenix, Ariz. Finally he decided he wanted to return to Calgary.

Over Calgary, he decided that he wanted to bail out, which would have been impossible, be-

Tokyo Police Fight Mobs in Day of Riots

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Thousands of riot police blanketed major sections of Tokyo with tear gas today in an attempt to quell demonstrations by radical students protesting the manner in which Okinawa is being returned to Japan by the United States.

One riot policeman suffered critical burns when he came under attack by students hurling firebombs. Scores of persons received minor injuries in other incidents throughout the day.

The National Police Agency said that there were also other scattered demonstrations throughout the country involving an estimated 72,000 persons.

In Tokyo, hundreds of youths were arrested. The city's entire police force of 12,000 men was placed on alert. The total alert was part of elaborate security precautions taken to counter the threat of radical students who were said to be planning to "burn, plunder and destroy" Shibus, one of Tokyo's busiest sections.

In Keokuro, another major section of the city, youths set off several firebombs in a railroad car, injuring seven persons, including five women.

The demonstrations were planned to protest the continued presence of U.S. military bases on Okinawa after the island is handed back to Japan next year and the lack of any specific promise by the United States to keep nuclear weapons off the island. The revision treaty is currently being debated in the Diet (parliament).

Thieu Is About to Announce Devaluation, Economic Plans

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (WFP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu is expected to announce a devaluation of South Vietnam's currency and a series of other economic measures in a speech he will deliver here tomorrow morning.

Government sources said that for most transactions the plaster will be allowed to float with the demands of the market from its present artificial exchange rate of 275 to the dollar. The new rate is expected to be close to 500.

For some purchases, notably those financed by the South Vietnamese government or foreign grants other than those from the U.S., the new rate will be 400 plasters to the dollar.

U.S. financed imports, now brought in at a rate of 118, will be purchased at a new rate of 250 plasters to the dollar. In other words, the government will receive more than twice as many plasters for the dollars it sells to importers.

Plot Broken by Egypt in 1954

Israel Eases Its Censorship On 'Lavon Affair' Spy Ring

TEL AVIV, Nov. 14 (UPI).—After 17 years of tight censorship, Israel opened slightly today the curtain of secrecy around its best known espionage debacle, an alleged attempt in 1954 to sabotage U.S.-Egyptian relations.

For the first time, newspapers were allowed to publish previously secret details of what had been referred to as the "Lavon Affair" after Pinhas Lavon, who was Israel's defense minister in 1954.

The newspaper accounts told how the Israeli intelligence network was broken up, and disclosed that six surviving members are now living normal lives in Israel.

Egypt arrested 14 alleged Israeli spies in 1954 and charged them with plotting to blow up the U. S. Embassy in Cairo and the consulate in Alexandria in order to sour Washington on giving aid to Egypt as Britain withdrew from the Suez Canal Zone.

What led to the ring's downfall, the papers said, was the capture of Philip Nathanson, now a Tel Aviv news photographer named Ben Nathan. He was seized when a detonating device went off in his hands near a Cairo movie theater.

According to the newspapers, two of the leaders escaped and one other committed suicide, one person was tortured to death, two were executed, two were acquitted and six—one a young woman—served all or part of their sentences before being released to Israel in a 1968 prisoner exchange.

The woman, Victoire Marcelle Nino, then a girl of 16, is to be married to a retired lieutenant colonel next week and, according to the Jerusalem Post, will be given away by Premier Golda Meir.

Besides Miss Nino, a student at Tel Aviv University, and Mr. Nathan, the other members of the ring living in Israel were identified as a businessman, an engineer, a candidate for a doctorate in agriculture and a student in Middle East studies.

On their return to Israel, all were recognized by the government as Israeli emissaries, the newspapers said, and therefore received the equivalent of an army officer's pay, with combat allowance, for all their time in Egyptian jails.

None has shown a willingness to talk about the case, the biggest black eye Israeli intelligence has suffered.

The still publicly unanswered question is: Who gave the orders for the operation against U.S. offices? Mr. Lavon resigned shortly after the case broke but denied having given the order.

As much as seven years later, the affair had major ramifications when Premier David Ben-Gurion resigned his government, incensed that an inquiry had exonerated Mr. Lavon.

Mr. Lavon has been seriously ill in a Tel Aviv hospital for the last three months.

Mariner-9 Enters Mars Orbit, Starts Historic 90-Day Study

(Continued from Page 1) planet with its wide-angle and telephoto cameras. The wide-angle lens is capable of revealing details two-thirds of a mile across, while the telephoto can show areas as small as a football field.

"If the cameras work as they should," project scientist Robert Steinbacher said at the control center, "our pictures will be 1,000 times better than anything earth-bound telescopes have ever taken of Mars."

Scientists hope that the photographs will reveal whether the frozen carbon dioxide that makes up most of the south polar ice cap is melting under the heat of the sun or whether it just vaporizes into a mist that hangs like a fog over the south pole.

Some scientists believe that the dust storm—the yellow-white material obscuring most of the planet from earth—is sand that has been blown as high as 10 miles into the thin Martian atmosphere by winds that reach speeds of more than 200 miles an hour.

Others think that it is frozen carbon dioxide that vaporizes as soon as it is heated.

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Obelisk Faces Decline, Fall in Modern Rome

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP).—One of Rome's 19 obelisks, an 18-foot shaft in the square facing the Pantheon, has tilted noticeably in recent days. The obelisk was brought from Heliopolis in Egypt and re-erected here in 1711, at the orders of Pope Clement XI.

The Rome newspaper Il Tempo ascribed the tilt to the rumbling of heavy traffic around the obelisk. It called upon the provincial superintendent of monuments to correct the tilt before it becomes dangerous.

The caller said Lady Fleming was ill and her doctor had ordered her to stay in bed because of some heart discomfort. A cardiogram had been made yesterday, and another was due next week, the caller said. Her friends thought she might have been arrested again.

Lady Fleming's housekeeper said she was still asleep when the police came—four men and a woman in civilian clothes. "They ordered her to get dressed and prepare a bag, because she was going on a trip," she said. "My lady protested and said she was ill and would not move. They asked me to pack her a suitcase and help her get dressed."

Mr. Mangakis said Athens Police Chief Nikos Daskalopoulos confirmed to him that an Interior Ministry order had been issued stripping Lady Fleming of her Greek citizenship for engaging in "anti-national activities."

Mr. Mangakis said the deportation was possible because Lady Fleming (born Amalia Coutsouris) had had dual—Greek and British—citizenship since her marriage. The regime had issued the decree, and an order deporting her as an "undesirable alien." She was expelled on her British passport.

It was not clear how the Greek authorities overcame the legal complexities of deporting a person on an eight-month parole for health reasons and against whom other martial-law charges were pending.

Three students, including one neo-Fascist leader, were injured in Messina when 200 rightists laid siege to a headquarters of a Communist labor union. Police intervened and separated the groups.

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP).—Ten thousand leftist students staged an anti-Fascist march through Rome yesterday while leftists battled neo-Fascists in Messina, Sicily.

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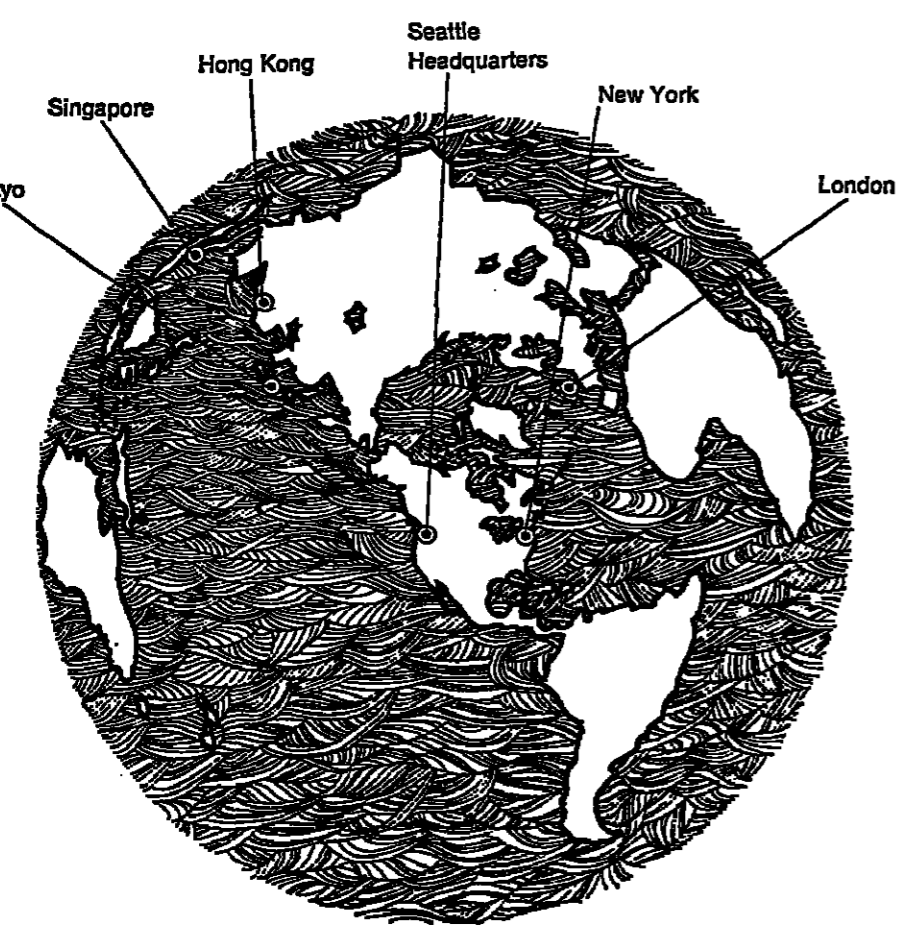
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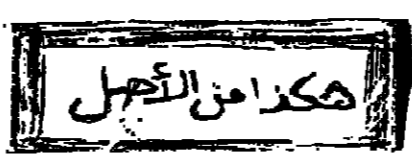
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WEATHER

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MICHEL SWISS PERFUMES-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENTS 18 Rue de la Paix PARIS TEL. OXF. 94-26



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Obelisk Effort Feared Decline Moderator to Investigate Reason Why FBI Probed a Newsmen

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., has obtained full disclosure of the reasons the White House created an FBI investigation of the Schorr, a Columbia Broadcasting System newsman.

Ervin, chairman of the subcommittee on constitutional rights, said in a letter to Nixon Friday that he was correct in his belief that the House aides to the press in the nation should conduct his own inquiry into the White House investigation.

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THE KENNEDY SET—Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert Kennedy, taking swings on tennis court at Kennedy estate in McLean, Va. She and partner, Davis Cup star Stan Smith, were practicing for fund raising match Nov. 21 and beat opponents, 9-7. Mrs. Kennedy complained of bruised ribs which, she said, were not caused by tennis but from playing touch football with Eunice Shriver a couple of weeks ago.

Coal Miners In U.S. Settle 44-Day Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The United Mine Workers union approved and signed a new three-year contract today, ending a strike that had left 100,000 miners idled for 44 days.

The miners were expected to go back to work tomorrow. An industry source estimated the cost of the settlement at \$1.2 billion over three years, a 39 percent increase over the present contract. The source said the contract would increase productivity and decrease wildcat strikes.

The contract will raise wages of skilled miners from an average of \$37 a day to \$50 and double coal royalties over the term of the contract.

Gov. Arch Moore of West Virginia, who entered the negotiations as a mediator because 25,000 of the striking miners live in his state, said he would defend the new contract before the government's wage-price board.

The board has set a 5.5 percent ceiling on wage increases, but it has said it might make exceptions.

Paris Dubious on N.Y. Report Linking High Aide to Heroin

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The Interior Ministry tonight expressed serious reservations about a New York newspaper report saying that an important French government official was a key member of an international ring of heroin smugglers.

In a 500-word statement, the Interior Ministry stressed that the presentation given to the press by an American daily newspaper called for the most serious reservations.

The New York Sunday News reported today that a French government official had been identified by U.S. federal agents as a key member of a ring smuggling heroin and other illegal narcotics from France to America.

The paper quoted a source close to the investigation as saying the suspect held "a sensitive position in the French government that gives him access to confidential security information."

The paper said exposure of his activities could "send shock waves through Franco-American diplomatic relations."

Yablonski Case Ohio Man Gets Death Penalty In Murder of Mine Union Aide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Aubran W. (Buddy) Martin, 23, yesterday was sentenced to death in the electric chair for his part in the New Year's Eve, 1969, slayings of United Mine Workers official Joseph A. (Jock) Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

A jury of seven women and five men, which on Friday found Martin guilty of first-degree murder, met again yesterday morning. The jury needed only 40 minutes to decide on the penalty. It had the choice of death or life imprisonment.

Martin, of Cleveland, was the first of five defendants to be brought to trial in the triple slaying.

Martin displayed no emotion as Judge Charles Sweet read the jury's findings three times, each time mentioning the names of the three victims. The judge made no other comment and dismissed the jury.

Fate Is Uncertain
The judge will set a date for execution. But Martin's ultimate fate still was uncertain.

Gov. Milton J. Shapp, whose term of office runs until Jan. 1, 1975, has said that there will be no executions while he is governor.

Martin's trial, which began Nov. 1, left unanswered the question of who ordered the slayings and paid the killers \$5,000.

The Yablonskis were shot to death in their beds in their home at nearby Clarksburg, Pa., on Dec. 31, 1969—three weeks after Mr. Yablonski was defeated in an election for the DMW presidency by the incumbent president, W. A. (Tony) Boyle, after



GUILTY—Aubran Martin as he was led from courtroom after being sentenced to death for the murders of a United Mineworkers' leader and his wife and daughter.

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Castro Pays Visit To Chilean Mine Taken From U.S.

CHUQUICAMATA, Chile, Nov. 14 (AP).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro today toured the world's largest open-pit copper mine, a multimillion-dollar U.S. private investment which the Chilean government recently nationalized.

61% of 1970 Increase U.S. Poverty Rising Faster In Suburbs Than in Cities

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Contrary to their popular image of picture-window affluence, suburbs accounted for more than half of last year's increase in the U.S. poverty population, according to a new Census Bureau data.

In a report issued over the weekend, the bureau confirmed an earlier advance report that the nation's poor totaled 25.5 million in 1970, an increase of 1.2 million over 1969. This is the first year-to-year increase since 1959.

Metropolitan areas, including close suburbs, accounted for about 90 percent of the 1.2 million increase. The poverty population of central cities grew by roughly 400,000 to a total of 8.2 million.

650,000 Rise in Suburbs
The one-year increase in suburbs, meanwhile, exceeded 650,000, or 61.5 percent of the rise, reaching a total of 5.2 million. Thus about 30 percent of the nation's poor now live in central cities and about 21 percent in the areas around them.

The federal government defines poverty by income levels that vary by year, family, and area. In 1970, the poverty threshold was \$3,968 for an urban family of four.

The new census report is the third in a series of annual compilations of poverty data. For the first time, the word "poverty" is not used in the title of the 47 detailed tables, and infrequently used in the text. The term "low-income" has taken its place.

The new term is used "because it is a more professional term," according to George H. Brown, director of the Census Bureau. It does not have "the stereotypical image" of the word "poverty," he said.

Other findings of the new report included the following:

● Between 1959 and 1970, there was a striking increase in the number of poor children in fatherless families. In 1959, 24 percent of all poor children were in female-headed households. By 1970, the figure jumped to 46 percent.

● Of the 25.5 million people in poverty, 30 percent are black. About 9 percent are persons of Spanish-speaking background.

● Half the nation's poor are under 14 (34 percent) or over 65 (19 percent).

● The poverty population now totals 12.6 percent of the population, compared with 12.2 percent in 1969 and 22.4 percent in 1959.

Coal Miners In U.S. Settle 44-Day Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The United Mine Workers union approved and signed a new three-year contract today, ending a strike that had left 100,000 miners idled for 44 days.

Paris Dubious on N.Y. Report Linking High Aide to Heroin

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The Interior Ministry tonight expressed serious reservations about a New York newspaper report saying that an important French government official was a key member of an international ring of heroin smugglers.

Castro Pays Visit To Chilean Mine Taken From U.S.

CHUQUICAMATA, Chile, Nov. 14 (AP).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro today toured the world's largest open-pit copper mine, a multimillion-dollar U.S. private investment which the Chilean government recently nationalized.

Panther's Wife Slain; Suspected Execution

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (AP).—A bullet-riddled body found a week ago has been identified as the wife of a Black Panther leader, and police say it appears she was executed.

Sandra Prati's body was found stuffed in a sleeping bag in a gutter in suburban Lynwood Nov. 5. She was eight months pregnant. Her husband, Elmer Prati, is a leader of a Panther faction aligned with Eldridge Cleaver, now in exile in Algeria. She was one of 13 Panthers currently on trial in connection with a shootout with police Dec. 8, 1969, at the party's headquarters here.

Rare Books Siten
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (AP).—Twenty rare volumes of the Curtis Botanical Magazine, dating back to 1793 and valued at \$130,000, have been stolen from a library at the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park, police revealed today.

Rioting Quelled At Wis. Prison
GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 14 (AP).—Prison authorities fired tear gas at prisoners and discharged shotguns as warnings in quelling what Warden Don Quatsoe called "a full-scale riot" at Wisconsin State Reformatory here.

Warden Quatsoe said that five or six members of the prison staff were hospitalized, none in serious condition, and at least one inmate was injured in the disturbance.

The warden said that guards fired shotguns into the air to warn the prisoners to disperse. A dormitory was burned beyond repair and fires were also set in an old power house in a maintenance building. Warden Quatsoe reported that the prison cafeteria and library were "a mess."

Going to Peking

BEIJING, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Mahmud Riaz will visit Peking in January at the invitation of the Peking government, it was announced here today.

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The Stalemate Continues

With the drama that always results from an unscheduled news conference, President Nixon has announced the impending withdrawal of another 45,000 U.S. soldiers from Vietnam before February. He also made official what has been apparent from the casualty lists, that offensive operations by U.S. ground forces have ended.

Even though these moves will leave 139,000 Americans in Vietnam and the air action against the enemy is to continue, Mr. Nixon's statement might have been encouraging, except for one fatal flaw. It does not advance the prospects for a negotiated peace.

It is quite possible that such a peace is, in fact, impossible, except on terms that would mean a political victory for North Vietnam. Despite all the indications from more or less private sources of Hanoi's willingness to make concessions, there has been no overt official indication of anything of the kind. A precondition imposed by the North has always been a new government in Saigon, one that presumably would make a mockery of any notions of free elections in South Vietnam or any continuance of independent existence of that part of Vietnam.

Unfortunately for Mr. Nixon, President Thieu has already presented the world with his own mockery of free elections. To be sure, the people of South Vietnam—those permitted to vote, who are many more than have any effect upon the government in Hanoi—might have voted against him. They might, just conceivably, have forced him out of office. It is possible that a majority of

South Vietnamese want Thieu as their president.

But to assume this, one must take very much on faith—almost as much as those supporters of Hanoi who insist that the people of North Vietnam are happy with their rulers. In any case, the official American policy—that the United States is willing to abide by the free choice of the South Vietnamese people—has been disastrously undercut in Paris and before world opinion.

So, as Mr. Nixon very rightly said, one cannot foresee "a striking breakthrough" at the Paris talks which would permit the withdrawal of all American forces in line with the Nixon administration's terms for such a withdrawal. Little seems likely to change—unless, indeed, the drying roads after the monsoons bring down another onslaught by the other side, some version of the Tet offensive to change the psychological if not strategic alignment of forces in the region.

If such an attempt should be made, and fail, or if the attrition of daily combat should bring on a weariness that the long war has not yet created in North Vietnam and among the Viet Cong, there might be negotiations. But the prospect for such a change is hardly bright. And for the United States, its military involvement may be diminishing in terms of men and casualties, but not in money, commitment or equipment. The ugly, costly stalemate continues.

China in the UN

Speculation about the effect of Peking's entry on the United Nations is of interest, but far more important to watch as the Chinese representatives take up their posts is the effect of UN membership on China.

This impact cannot be dissociated from the effect of the new Chinese dialogue with the United States and, indirectly so far, with Japan. China's emergence from the self-enforced isolation of the Cultural Revolution already appears to have brought policy changes. A further evolution away from ideological extremism toward pragmatic accommodation with the real world may lie ahead.

The nature of the 51-member delegation sent to the UN encourages speculation in that direction. Two reputed moderates top the list of ten senior delegates, Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, leader of the mission to the General Assembly, and Ambassador to Canada Huang Hua, who will be Peking's permanent representative in New York.

The policies the delegation will follow probably have yet to be sorted out. Premier Chou En-lai now has confirmed earlier diplomatic reports that Communist China did not expect to enter the UN this year and had not thought through a course of action.

In these circumstances, it is unlikely that Peking knows precisely what its delegation will do on the 100-odd resolutions and issues pending before the General Assembly and Security Council. Debating and voting in the world forum is not as simple a process as making propaganda pronouncements on Peking radio.

Like other major countries, the Chinese will have to balance various interests and pressures. Propaganda may predominate in votes on some colonial issues pressed by the more vocal nonaligned countries. But Peking is likely to be circumspect if the India-Pakistan conflict comes before the Security Council and in such General Assembly debates as those ahead on the Middle East, disarmament and the law of the sea. On these matters, the triangular relationship

with the United States and the Soviet Union undoubtedly will play a role.

As the Chinese delegates study the issues and Peking is forced to make decisions, the very process of participating in the world assembly should in itself be a moderating influence on Chinese official thinking and decision-making. It is this prospect, as well as the moral right of a quarter of mankind to be represented in the world organization, that has prompted us to favor the entry of Peking for the past decade and to welcome its incoming delegates now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Beyond Okinawa

There is irony in the Senate's vote last week ratifying the treaty restoring Japanese sovereignty to Okinawa after 25 years of American rule. For while the United States thus moved to wipe away the last major irritating vestige of the Japanese-American military conflict during World War II, the large majority in favor of ratification was due in part to administration measures that are exacerbating a growing new rivalry between the two nations in the economic sphere.

These include the new agreement forced on Japan to limit textile exports to the United States and President Nixon's 10 percent import surcharge. At the very time the Senate was voting to eliminate the Okinawa nettle, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally Jr. was in Tokyo pressing the resentful Japanese for new economic concessions.

The Okinawa pact, which still requires ratification by the Japanese Diet, does not put an end to Japanese-American differences, but it is a necessary step toward putting relations on a firmer footing to deal with the problems of a new Pacific era. This pragmatic accommodation to mutual interests offers a promising guide to the future cooperation which is essential for the security and prosperity of both nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rhodesia's Chrome

Rhodesia has just celebrated six years of independence. The very sanctions which foolish people imagined would bring Rhodesia to its knees have resulted in that country becoming self-sufficient in many manufactures. Now comes the news that the American Congress favors breaking the UN blockade to purchase Rhodesian chrome. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Britain's foreign secretary, and Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith will meet as equals. The hope must be that they will reach a solution beneficial to all Rhodesians, African and European alike. Whether the prejudices of certain members of Parliament at Westminster are satisfied is a matter of no importance.

—From the Daily Express (London).

South Vietnam's Economy

Vietnamisation progresses faster than expected. Mr. Laird's optimism, however, has limits. There is a big black spot in the picture of the situation he has just depicted, a spot not of a military but of an economic nature. South Vietnam, he said, won't be in a position to do without American economic aid for a very long time. It is thus indispensable that senators who last week refused to vote for the administration's foreign aid bill reconsider their positions. The secretary of defense admitted he had given President Thieu firm assurances in this respect. In so doing he may have been led to promise more than can be delivered.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 15, 1896

LONDON—The demonstration which yesterday marked the emancipation of motor cars in England from the vexing and stupid regulations which have hitherto prevented their use in this country, assumed dimensions which exceeded the anticipations of all concerned. At last the law requiring all cars to travel at no more than four miles an hour has been repealed. Yesterday the London-Brighton road was full of happy motorists.

Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1921

NEW YORK—There were wild scenes in the Town Hall last night when the police prevented a lecture on "Birth Control, Is It Moral?" and arrested Mrs. Margaret Sanger and Miss Mary Winslow, who tried to make speeches to an audience of several thousand persons despite the orders of the police. The two women were charged by the police with obscenity conduct, but when the case came before the judge he dismissed the charge.



But If You Laugh, It Hurts

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few months, the administration has been putting the cops on the Washington reporters again, and there is a lot of talk around here, most of it a little melodramatic, about some dark administration plot to intimidate or discredit its critics in the press and the networks.

Ever since the publication of the Pentagon papers, the Justice Department, instead of quibbling when it was behind, has been using the FBI to try to prove that there was some kind of conspiracy against the government in the publication of these papers.

This is understandable. The government has the right and even the duty to protect the privacy of its official papers, but its methods are astonishing. It has demanded by subpoena the transcript of an off-the-record talk by Daniel Ellsberg made to a private meeting of the members of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. The FBI has also been inquiring into the private records and even the bank accounts of Neil Sheehan, who broke the Pentagon papers story in The New York Times, and into the private records of his wife as well.

This has been going on now for over three months, while a grand jury in Boston is summoning Vietnam critics out of Harvard and MIT, and friends of Mr. Sheehan to tell what they know about Dr. Ellsberg and Mr. Sheehan. And the habit of using police methods in these delicate government-press relations seems to be growing.

For example, William Beecher of The New York Times wrote a report on the progress of the U.S.-Soviet arms talks last summer, and the administration has actually been giving lie-detector tests to some of its own officials who are suspected of being the source of his information.

The Schorr Case

And the latest object of the administration's concern is Daniel Schorr of the Columbia Broadcasting System, a tough-minded and admirably nosy old pro, who has been raising some interesting questions about the mystifying contradictions and "clarifications" in the administration's social and economic policies and has had the audacity to suggest that the reelection of Mr. Nixon is not essential to the well-being of the Republic.

Thereupon Mr. Schorr suddenly discovered not only that the White House was protesting to his boss at CBS about his reporting but that the FBI was questioning his neighbors and colleagues about his personal life and professional qualifications. When this was made public, the White House explained that Mr. Schorr was being considered for an important government job, which he had never heard of and the White House refused to identify. The laughter that greeted all this is still rattling through Washington.

So, obviously, there is something pretty fishy in all this, but probably less than meets the eye. When odd or mysterious things happen in Washington, and you are asked to choose between two possible explanations—a conspiracy or inefficiency complicated by stupidity—it is usually wise to bet on inefficiency and stupidity. The long investigation of Mr. Sheehan and the legal demand

for Dr. Ellsberg's speech before a private meeting at the Council on Foreign Relations are a puzzle. The FBI doesn't have to ask Mr. Sheehan's next-door neighbor if she has any letters from him with his signature; they have his signature on his White House and Pentagon press passes, and there is no mystery about what Dr. Ellsberg has been saying about the Pentagon papers, for he has said it all in public.

The FBI investigation of Mr. Schorr is even clumsier, and the explanation of that investigation—that they were thinking of giving him a big government job—is almost funny, until you realize that this sort of thing is actually organized and put in train with the FBI by the political image-makers on the White House staff who claim executive privilege and immunity from questioning by the Congress when they are caught in these peculiar manipulations.

Reporter's Function

The whole thrust of these intimidating investigations shows the most abysmal ignorance or misunderstanding of what a reporter's function is. His job is to gather all the information he can, just as a President's ambassador is expected to report all the information he can gather at his post. What is done with that information is not the reporter's responsibility but the newspaper's.

Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Schorr are only agents of the institutions for which they work, and to single them out and harass them does not really help the government but merely stirs up the whole communications fraternity, which, under attack, and only then, is a kind of mutual aid society.

It is easy to understand the zeal of these anonymous image-makers in the White House. They see the terrible dilemmas before the President and resent the criticism of his policies, but one wonders about their judgment, their secrecy and their immunity from questioning. The Washington press corps was here before they all arrived and will be around long after they have gone back to commercial huckstering. It has had to deal with the manipulation of press on the White House staff from Roosevelt to Johnson, all of whom were at least available for questioning, but President Nixon is served, if that is the word, by some key self-righteous amateurs who have forgotten what destroyed President Johnson and what Mr. Nixon himself said on his way to the White House.

"It's time," Mr. Nixon said in the 1968 campaign, "we once again had an open administration—open to ideas from people, and open with its communication with the people—an administration of open doors, open eyes, and open minds."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Well, the plain truth is that this is by far the most closed administration since the last World War. And the irony of it is, while all the closed doors and the FBI investigations are intended to protect the President, discredit his critics and enhance his "image," they merely dramatize his weakness and revive the old doubts about his tricky and manipulative politics.

While heartily favoring reduced tensions and continued increase of East-West contacts, Kreisky wishes to avoid basing policy on fictions. Thus he holds that the popular theory of "convergence" is wrong.

He acknowledges that the Soviet Union increasingly uses modern economic methods and marketing techniques. But says this is only to make it more difficult to see the kind of "convergence" more efficient. In no sense does it lead to political parallelism with Western methods. Moreover, he describes the kind of planned economy employed in Communist lands as "a failed myth."

Kreisky concludes that the

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We believe that the damage done to the ocean in the last 20 years is somewhere between 30 percent and 50 percent, which is a frightening figure. And this damage carries on at very high speed—the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, to the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic. Our latest observations in the Pacific, in Micronesia and New Caledonia and in the Fiji Islands are even more frightening. Everywhere around the world the coral reefs are disappearing at a very great rate, to such an extent we are not sure we will see anything like what we know now.

In New Caledonia, for example, the destruction is due partly to pollution, partly due to fishing, and partly also by manual destruction. There are teams of Tahitian divers with crowbars destroying an average of six miles of reef a week. They have discovered shells inside the corals, but they have to destroy the coral to find live shells today. They are sent to museums and shops that sell them to the public all around the world. So the demand of the public is responsible indirectly for this constant destruction of the oceans all around the world.

This is just an example among thousands. I was very much impressed by a sentence in a book by the French writer Penacolon. Speaking of the scientists measuring while the destruction goes on, she says, "They measure, we weep."

One may wonder why so little care has been given to the ocean. The reason is very simple. People have thought that the legendary immensity of the ocean was such that man could do nothing against such gigantic forces. Well, now we know that the size of the ocean, although it covers a great amount of surface, the real volume of the ocean is very small compared to the volume of the earth.

In publication in conferences, in international units, the matters are generally divided into air pollution, land pollution and water pollution. In fact, there is only one pollution because every single thing, every chemical whether in the air or on land will end up in the ocean.

I have recent figures here about this. I won't bother you too

The Neutral's Lot

By C. L. Sulzberger

VIENNA.—The contemporary dream most mentioned nowadays in Europe that the non-Communist and Communist blocs respectively symbolized by NATO and the Warsaw Pact will melt away and that the lands thus freed from entangling ties will somehow draw closer in a convergence of political and economic theories.

Clearly the nations that would most obviously benefit would be those which belong to neither coalition, neutrals such as Sweden, Switzerland and Austria or quasi neutrals like Finland and Yugoslavia. But here in Vienna, at any rate, there is no self-deception about the chances of this pleasing prospect.

Bruno Kreisky, Austria's Social Democratic Chancellor and previously Foreign Minister, says: "I have been in Czechoslovakia three years ago. I am totally convinced that there is but little room for political development inside the East European Communist world."

"There is always some chance for more national identification inside these countries as in the case of Hungary and Poland. But there will only be as much freedom in the real sense as there is freedom inside the Soviet Union itself. Nationalism, yes, to a degree; but political freedom is tied to Soviet developments."

An Illusion

"It is therefore an illusion to talk of really doing away with blocs because free democratic countries and controlled Communist countries will continue to exist in Europe. And it is also an illusion to talk about ideological convergence. This means nothing."

"Instead it is more practical to face the real situation and to try and encourage lessening tensions between the two systems. Nobody can really tell today what practical coexistence will lead to because we haven't had it yet. Certainly things would not get worse. Cold war, like hot war, serves to petrify political systems. Only peace is creative."

While heartily favoring reduced tensions and continued increase of East-West contacts, Kreisky wishes to avoid basing policy on fictions. Thus he holds that the popular theory of "convergence" is wrong.

He acknowledges that the Soviet Union increasingly uses modern economic methods and marketing techniques. But says this is only to make it more difficult to see the kind of "convergence" more efficient. In no sense does it lead to political parallelism with Western methods. Moreover, he describes the kind of planned economy employed in Communist lands as "a failed myth."

Kreisky concludes that the

Our Oceans Are Dying

By Jacques Cousteau

much, but one of them is frightening. We know now already that 25 percent of all the DDT compounds so far produced are already in the sea. They will all end up in the sea finally. But already 25 percent has reached the sea—cadmium, mercury, all these poisons.

Another reason for damaging of the ocean or for the deterioration of the ocean is overfishing. I made some forecasts two years ago saying that the amount of fish in the ocean is decreasing rapidly. This year for the first time the world tonnage of fish has gone down slightly, beginning a curve and announcing a sharp fall which is going to happen.

The famous statistic has been responsible for the destruction of the coral reefs. Dozens of divers make injections of formulae inside the poor animals, and by doing so they are absolutely not helping the environment. These statistics are only doing their job as they have done since the beginning of the world, and this job is to clean these corals that are in a poor condition. Now, all over the world the corals are dying.

Another example in California is frightening. As you know, there is in California an ecosystem, very simple, that is often cited as an example—the sea otter, the kelp, the urchin and

Letters

Cannikin

Reading your headline of Nov. 8 one felt he had barely escaped with his life after the Amchitka blast. At the top you showed the seismograph sheet, frighteningly obscure, followed by the headline "Canadian Blast Felt 300 Miles—5 Megatons." Hang on to find out how long one has to live one finds: "No quakes, tidal waves or radiation."—in smaller print. Do you really find it humiliating or distasteful to state a fact favorable to the U.S. you couldn't you could say like: "Cannikin Blast: Critics Confronted?" That was the real news. Agnew must be given mandate to expose all the dogs of mindless liberal savoricious yellow journalism.

Paris. P.S. I don't guess you space for this. That's OK, I'll get you.

Herald Tribune

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Handwritten signature or mark.

Handwritten note in the top right corner.

Ulster's Quiet in Ulster

A Tars Suspected Looter, Bomb Injures British Soldier

...AST, Nov. 14 (UPI)—hurling stones and bottles from the Catholic-dominated Bogside district.

...An army spokesman said a bomb heaved over a two-story building exploded six feet from a soldier, who was hospitalized with multiple cuts and a perforated eardrum. He was not identified.

...In the tarring incident, witnesses said militant IRA Provisionals took a man of about 20 from his home early in the day and questioned him about looting clothes from a city store.

...He was tied to a lamp post in the Brandywell area about 4:45 a.m. and a thick layer of tar was pulled over his head, according to a police spokesman.

...Yesterday, gunmen bombed another hotel, a pub, a Canadian-owned newspaper plant and an Electricity Board showroom, all in Belfast. Others battled British troops near the border with the Irish Republic.

...A bomb planted in the lobby of the Wellington Park Hotel by four youths, wearing hippie-style clothing and broad-brimmed hats pulled low over their faces, wrecked most of the five-story building. The youths warned guests and employees to evacuate the building. There were no casualties.

...It was the third hotel bombed in Belfast in two weeks. Three men and a woman were injured when a 20-pound bomb exploded in a pub in Belfast's dock area.

...Seven men planted a bomb weighing between 50 and 100 pounds in the printing plant of Belfast Telegraph Newspapers Ltd., then fled before it exploded and fire demolished a large section of the five-story building early yesterday.

...The plant's manager, Frank Morrow, arriving for work, was warned by the bombers to flee. He did.

...Last night, a bomb exploded in an electricity board showroom in north Belfast, showering glass on passers by. Some persons suffered slight cuts.

...British troops patrolling the border in County Tyrone came under rifle fire from across the frontier. The troops returned the fire. There were no army casualties, a spokesman said.

Swimmers

...The European swimming championships for men and women were held under special protection in a heated pool here today. There were 50 spectators and many persons turned away at the box.

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ROYAL VIEW—Members of the British royal family on balcony of Home Office Sunday, taking part in annual Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, commemorating the dead in both world wars. From left: Duchess of Kent; Duchess of Gloucester; Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and Princess Anne.

Ambassador Tasca Criticized Study Drafted for House Calls Athens Embassy Morale Low

By Juan M. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT)—A report prepared for a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee states that morale at the United States Embassy in Athens is "very low" and that the staff is "distressed at the steady development of the military government."

The report, by a staff member who spent a week in Athens last summer, was circulated to the members of the panel 10 days ago. In general, the report criticizes the quality of political reporting from the embassy, the performance of Ambassador Henry J. Tasca and the role of the embassy in supporting the Greek regime. It also summarizes interviews with 20 opposition leaders.

Although the seven-page report is far from comprehensive and was prepared only for the subcommittee's information, it provides further evidence of a critical trend in Congress toward American policy in Greece. Reviewing the development of American-Greek relations since the military coup of 1967, the report notes that the decision last year to resume American arms shipments was accompanied by a statement that "the trend toward a constitutional order is established."

"During the year since that statement," the report states, "the morale of the embassy seems to have declined in direct proportion to the falsity of the perceived trend." It further states that some embassy officers believe that political reporting "has been tailored to fit the present ambassador's preconceptions of what he hoped would be a trend toward constitutional development."

It adds that "morale is very low" and that at least some of the pessimism in the embassy stems from a feeling that "nothing can change truly in American policy as long as the ambassador remains." The author of the report, Clifford P. Hackett, states that "Athens is seen as a very undesirable post," partly because it is felt that political reporting "would be subordinated to the exigencies of rescuing that ambassador and his career" from alleged errors in earlier political reporting.

As outlined by Mr. Hackett, a former Foreign Service officer, there is a difference of opinion between members of the embassy staff and Greek opposition leaders in their estimates of the American potential for altering Greek politics. "Even those staff members most critical of the ambassador's past role see the embassy as a passive player in the increasingly depressing Greek drama," the report says.

On the other hand, Greek opposition leaders feel that "the American government exerts a considerable (most say decisive) influence on the longevity of the regime." Mr. Hackett, whose arrival in Athens was preceded by newspaper editorials against his visit in the government-controlled

Camp Fire Girls Are Going Coed After 61 Years

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 14 (Reuters)—The National Council of Camp Fire Girls, Inc., has decided to make the 61-year-old organization coed.

A spokesman, Mrs. Bonnie Jones, said the group will place emphasis on Afro-American, Oriental, Chicano and Indian costumes, symbols, dances and names. "We are going to try very hard to make this an integrated program by encouraging both boys and girls of various ethnic backgrounds to become members," Mrs. Jones added.

Relative of Franco Expected To Marry Into Royal Family

MADRID, Nov. 14 (NYT)—The engagement of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's eldest granddaughter to a member of the Spanish royal family is expected to be announced soon. Members of the family of Maria del Carmen Martinez-Bordiú, whose mother is Gen. Franco's only child, have been telling friends for the past month that her engagement to prince Alfonso de Borbon y Dampierre was virtually certain.

Both families, and the prince himself, the relatives said, were strongly in favor of the wedding and the only question in doubt was the decision of the prospective bride. In recent weeks, Miss Martinez-Bordiú, a pretty, high-spirited 20-year-old whose reported romances have been a staple of high-society Madrid gossip, is said to have indicated her consent.

Yesterday, the newspaper Madrid reported that Don Jaime de Borbon, who is Prince Alfonso's father and lives in Paris, had confirmed the engagement. (Prince Alfonso has informed his family he plans to marry a granddaughter of Gen. Franco, a family friend said yesterday, United Press International reported from Paris.)

The wedding, using the traditional royal family with what most Spaniards undoubtedly think of as the real one, will be an overwhelming social event here. To some it will suggest political implications as well. Prince Alfonso, whose father, son of the late King Alfonso XIII, renounced his claims to the throne years ago in favor of his younger brother, Don Juan, is first cousin to Prince Juan Carlos, Gen. Franco's designated successor.

Manila to Jail 63 For Subversion

MELBOURNE, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Mrs. Fabian Lowe, 38, a housewife, has become the world's first international transplant recipient. She was given a new kidney flown from New Zealand in an operation performed by a Melbourne surgeon at Prince Henry's Hospital Friday night. Mrs. Lowe was progressing favorably and her condition was "comfortable" yesterday.

Obituaries G. Lewis Jones Jr., 40 Years A Foreign Service Officer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT)—G. Lewis Jones Jr., 64, a Foreign Service officer for 40 years, who was the first United States ambassador to Tunisia, died yesterday of cancer in Doctors' Hospital.

Last January Mr. Jones was sent by the Foreign Service Inspection Corps to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Secretariat General to lead a management survey of its 1,300 civilian employees. Mr. Jones was born in Baltimore and was graduated from Harvard College in 1923. He attended Christ College, Cambridge, and took courses at the London School of Economics.

After working as a newspaper reporter in Baltimore, he entered the Foreign Service in 1930 and served in the embassy in London and the legation in Cairo as clerk to the commercial attaché. World War II Post He was assigned to Athens in 1935 as assistant trade commissioner and in 1941 was reassigned to Cairo. During World War II he served in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the State Department, of which he later became assistant chief.

In 1932 he was named consul general at Tunis and in 1933 counselor of embassy and deputy chief of mission in Cairo. In 1955 Mr. Jones was transferred to Iran as minister-counselor of the embassy in Tehran. He was named the first U.S. ambassador to Tunisia by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956 and served there until 1959. Then he was appointed assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian Affairs.

Mr. Jones was a minister at the embassy in London from 1961 to 1964, when he became coordinator of the Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy for the State Department. He was also an amateur painter and recently published a volume of verse entitled "Tide-marks."

Paris Policemen Charged in Two Youths' Beating

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—A fourth policeman was charged Friday in an alleged police brutality case in which other officers may also soon be involved. The charges grew from the beating of two teenagers last spring during a minor leftist demonstration. The police department's own service inspectors—police of the police—led the investigation.

The victims said they were on their way from a friend's house May 15 when they came upon a demonstration. They obtained permission to cut through police lines. But the municipal police apparently mistook them for persons throwing bottles and rocks. The police defense statement said the two youths were approached by the policemen "because they were hurrying, and the police thought they saw cunning and ironic looks on their faces."

Italy Pardons 4 In Alto Adige

BOLZANO, Italy, Nov. 14 (AP)—President Giuseppe Saragat has pardoned the last four Italians of Austrian origin serving jail terms on convictions of terrorism in Alto Adige, authorities disclosed here today. The announcement, which came on the eve of the state visit to Italy by Austrian President Franz Jonas, was a clear gesture of friendship to emphasize the improved relations between the two countries. The Alto Adige region, formerly Austrian, has a heavily German-speaking population. Elements of the population have at times vigorously sought greater autonomy for the region.

Latin Americans Urge UN to Allay 'Economic Terror'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 14 (NYT)—Latin America, fearful of "economic terror" as it fears fear, is urging the United Nations to establish a system of collective economic security to shield the existing safeguards for local security.

By David Sulzberger

countries must band together to protect themselves from the great powers is obviously not a new one," a senior Latin American diplomat said today. "But the new economic policy of the United States—the new surcharge on imports and the changes in the monetary system—are forcing us into urgent steps so that, at least, we shall be consulted."

The group's sentiments were summed up last week by the chief delegate of Brazil, Sergio Armando Frazao, who said in presenting the resolution that some powers "are acting as if there were nothing left to discuss, as if the destiny of the world had already been definitely fixed."

Latin American said Afro-Asian concern with the world economic situation was enhanced by the fact that their resolutions on collective economic security are being placed before the assembly's Political Committee in the context of the current debate on world disarmament rather than in the committees concerned specifically with economic affairs.

Mr. Frazao thus told the committee that it is essential to recognize "the impossibility of achieving peace and security in the strict sense, unless economic relations among states are conducted in such a way that conflicts and shocks are averted."

There is a relationship between peace and security and disarmament and economic development, Mr. Frazao said.

The Latin American draft resolution urges the assembly to "take appropriate measures for the creation of a system of collective economic security to encourage sustained development and the expansion of national economies."

Latin American diplomats said they hoped the assembly would accept this year the concept of collective economic security and direct existing UN organs to find ways of implementing it.

Thant Is Better, Receives Chinese

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Chiao Kuan-hua, head of the Communist Chinese delegation to the United Nations and Huang Hua, permanent representative, presented two sets of credentials to UN Secretary-General U Thant today, a spokesman for Mr. Thant said.

The credentials, dealing with the 36th session of the General Assembly and with permanent representation, were presented to the secretary-general in his room at Leroy Hospital, where he is recuperating from a bleeding peptic ulcer. A hospital spokesman said Mr. Thant's condition was "much improved."

Mr. Thant's spokesman, Ramses Nassif, said the Chinese representative and Mr. Thant discussed "general" matters before the General Assembly.

Manescu Visiting Paris

BUCHAREST, Nov. 14 (AP)—Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu and his wife left today for Paris on an official visit at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Hitler's Carpet Takes a Beating At London Sale as Bids Falter

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Adolf Hitler wouldn't have been amused. Nobody in London wanted to buy his best carpet yesterday.

A magnificent Persian carpet made for the fuhrer had been expected to fetch £100,000, when it was auctioned. But the bidding struggled up to a mere £11,500 and stuck there. The stunned auctioneers withdrew it from sale.

Samuel Wennek, the auctioneer and an authority on Oriental carpets, told bidders: "We cannot ethically sell this carpet for such a ridiculously low price."

The carpet is known as the Sultanabad. Eight craftsmen working 12 hours a day took seven years to complete the 1,008-square-foot, half-ton masterpiece.

Auctioneer Rippon Boswell said that it was one of 22 commissioned by the Nazis in 1937 for Hitler's Berlin Chancellery. They were never delivered because, by the time they were finished, the Third Reich was in no condition to take delivery. The rugs went into storage.

A smaller carpet in the same group was bought in 1968 by American millionaire Howard Hughes for \$200,000.

Hirohito Terms Europe 'Cordial' During His Visit

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito said yesterday that the cordiality of leaders and peoples of the seven European countries he visited this fall had overshadowed "minor incidents" on the tour.

The emperor and empress held a rare 30-minute news conference to discuss their tour. The first for a reigning emperor—but also a sentimental journey for Hirohito, who visited Europe 50 years ago, before he ascended the throne.

The emperor said he was "not surprised" by some minor incidents and referred to small demonstrations in the Netherlands and West Germany and the cutting down of a sapling he planted in London.

"The cordial treatment" from the governments, rulers and peoples of Denmark, Belgium, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany, the emperor said, "overshadowed the incidents."

Asked if he planned to visit the United States, he said, "It would be only natural for me to visit other countries... if circumstances would permit."

Spain Indicts 8 For Damaging 22 Picassos at Show

MADRID, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The Madrid Public Order Court Friday indicted eight men on charges arising from the smashing up of an art gallery exhibiting engravings by Pablo Picasso in honor of his 80th birthday.

The court, which deals with political offenses, charged the accused with creating a public disturbance, distributing clandestine leaflets, inflicting damage and using threats. The eight have also been accused of ransacking three Madrid bookshops last month.

Seven of them were ordered held in custody until their trial. Eial for the eighth, a 17-year-old student, was set at 15,000 pesetas (\$244).

The court also ordered the accused to deposit a million pesetas (\$14,285) to cover their possible civil responsibility for the damage done to the works. The owners of the gallery have said the 22 Picasso engravings that were destroyed represented a value of six million pesetas (\$85,000).

The indictment said six men entered the Theo Gallery Nov. 6, held an attendant and a visitor at knife point and daubed 22 Picasso exhibits with acid and red paint, destroying them. Two men remained outside on guard, it said.

U.S. Gunman Kills 1, Wounds 4 by Church

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 14 (UPI)—A 21-year-old man armed with a .23-caliber rifle shot to death a janitor who came upon him wrecking the altar of a Catholic church Thursday, then wounded four other persons before police shot him to death.

The gunman, identified as Larry Harmon, died in a hall of police bullets 100 feet from the entrance to St. Aloysius Church, on the Gonzaga University campus.

ETERNA SONIC advertisement for electronic products.

PROHIBITION advertisement for Al Capone's style.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS advertisement for Oh! Calcutta!

LIDO advertisement for a nightclub.

Price and Wage Classification by Reporting Categories

Prenotification	1300 Firms	45% of Total U.S. Sales
Reporting	1100 Firms	5% of Total U.S. Sales
Non-Reporting	10 million Firms	50% of Total U.S. Sales



Donald Rumsfeld, director of the U.S. Cost of Living Council, explains the monitoring system for wage and price controls during Phase 2, which began Sunday. "The ground rules are considerably tougher than either labor or business had expected."

U.S. Economy Ends Its Big Sleep

By A. H. Raskin

Unexpectedly Tough Rules Mark Phase 2 of Governmental Control

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Big Sleep is over. After 90 days of frozen wages, prices, and rents Americans moved this week into Phase 2 of President Nixon's attempt to stop the inflationary spiral—a phase in which they will have to learn to live with governmental controls over pay checks, profit margins and most other aspects of economic activity.

The basic guidelines for this return to the kind of regulation the country experienced in World War II, and again in the Korean war, were set down last week by the two semi-autonomous boards the President appointed as policy-setters and monitors of the stabilization effort. One was the Pay Board, made up of five members each from labor, industry and the public; the other was the Price Commission, with seven members, all from the public.

Both groups came up with ground rules considerably tougher than either labor or business had expected, rules designed to meet the Nixon aim of cutting inflation in half by the end of 1972. "A lot of it is straight out of Rube Goldberg, but we'll do our damndest to make it work," said one master planner.

In broad design, the new yardsticks are the essence of simplicity. On the price side, their objective is to put a 3.5 percent lid on the increase in prices over the next year. Wages are to be kept in balance with the cost of living by means of a 5.5 percent ceiling on pay increases—a figure that neatly fuses the projected 2.5 percent increase in overall prices and the normal 3 percent annual growth in national productivity, the source of all real improvement in living standards.

Here is what the two boards did and a few of the minefields they still have to traverse:

Wages

It was the biggest collective bargaining table in history, with the final settlement important not only to the 10 million workers with union cards but to the 60 million others outside union ranks. A series of acrimonious sessions, in which the union representatives accused their Pay Board counterparts of "stalling" and "disregarding the sanctity of labor-management contracts," wound up with labor on the losing side of a 10-5 vote for a middle-of-the-road formula sponsored by the public members.

The formula sets the 5.5 percent figure as the guideline for higher wages and fringe benefits in new agreements or in the pay practices of nonunion establishments. The

Now Nixon Stresses Peace Talks

Pullout of GIs Tied to Red Responses

By James M. Naughton

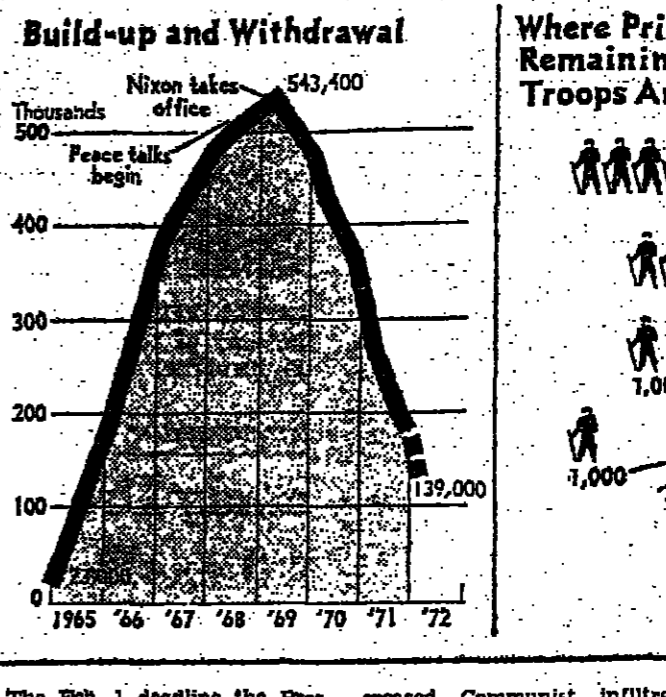
WASHINGTON (NYT)—Not long before President Nixon showed up to announce for the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, at the 4 p.m. briefing on Friday, U.S. park police hustled away another batch of the anti-war demonstrators who kept flopping on the White House sidewalk all week to play dead—Vietnamese dead.

In quite a different way and, for the first time, without resorting to the televised dramatics he has used to sell his Vietnam policies to the American people, Mr. Nixon appeared for an unscheduled news conference to make very much the same point: Few Americans are dying in combat now, but Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians are, and it is time to stop the carnage in Indochina.

The President announced continuation of the agonizingly slow withdrawal he has been making since inheriting a force of 540,000 American soldiers in Vietnam nearly three years ago. He scheduled the pullout of 45,000 more men in December and January and, although Mr. Nixon termed the withdrawal rate "substantially increased" over the current rate of 12,000 men a month, the next phase will last only two months and leave 139,000 U.S. troops still in the war zone on Feb. 1. Taken together with his previous withdrawals, since they began in July, 1969, this will put the average monthly rate of combat force withdrawal at barely 13,000.

The significance of Mr. Nixon's latest troop announcement lay not in the continuation of the progress but in the rationale he used in arguing for going slow. Suddenly, intriguingly, the President demonstrated on Friday a preoccupation with negotiation as the route to peace.

U.S. TROOPS IN SOUTH VIETNAM



Where Principal Remaining Combat Troops Are

The map shows troop concentrations in various regions of South Vietnam, with labels for Hanoi, Saigon, Da Nang, and other locations. The number of troops in each region is indicated by small figures.

The President announced continuation of the agonizingly slow withdrawal he has been making since inheriting a force of 540,000 American soldiers in Vietnam nearly three years ago. He scheduled the pullout of 45,000 more men in December and January and, although Mr. Nixon termed the withdrawal rate "substantially increased" over the current rate of 12,000 men a month, the next phase will last only two months and leave 139,000 U.S. troops still in the war zone on Feb. 1. Taken together with his previous withdrawals, since they began in July, 1969, this will put the average monthly rate of combat force withdrawal at barely 13,000.

The significance of Mr. Nixon's latest troop announcement lay not in the continuation of the progress but in the rationale he used in arguing for going slow. Suddenly, intriguingly, the President demonstrated on Friday a preoccupation with negotiation as the route to peace.

The Feb. 1 deadline the President set for deciding what he should do next is far enough into 1972 to come, conceivably, after his journey to Peking, for which he has yet to set a date. Mr. Nixon cautioned against speculation on what China—or the Soviet Union, which he also will visit next year—might do to persuade Hanoi to bargain. Yet he pointedly welcomed "any assistance" from either Communist host.

The change in Mr. Nixon's attitude toward negotiations, which has yet to become evident at the Paris peace talks but could become manifest through "other channels" that the President keeps mentioning without being precise, is at least as much a reflection of the more relaxed attitude toward the war here at home as it is to new winds of East-West diplomacy.

When the President took his withdrawal charts on television and reflected on military successes and Vietnamization progress last April, he faced an audience rivaled about the invasions of Cambodia and Laos and sickened by the events of My Lai. On Friday, however, Mr. Nixon felt confident enough about the easing of domestic tensions, made evident by the failure of the anti-war movement to produce more than 2,500 demonstrators for a "mass" rally here a week ago to skip the televised address route altogether.

he took to Republican New York and Chicago day to raise \$5 million for 1972 campaign. Is it possible, the Press asked at his news conference that he will not live to end-the-war promise? "I would suggest," replied, "that I be judged more on that than now. On that, I suggest that every word I have made I have kept and that it is a pretty good example of a man who will not forget."

The "dying" young demonstrators will be back on the front of the White House square that Mr. Nixon made sure that Mr. Nixon

Negotiation Stressed

"It is essential," he said, "as we get closer to the end, if we are going to maintain any negotiating leverage, that the withdrawal periods, in my opinion, be somewhat shorter." The explanation that a stable enough force of Americans must be kept in Vietnam as a bargaining chip was not new—but the emphasis was. Mr. Nixon even referred to the announcement itself as "some-what of an indication that we have not given up on the negotiation front."

He will press for a settlement because "that is the track on which we eventually are going to have success in getting our prisoners back." If the Communists were to step up their infiltration of South Vietnam, posing a threat to remaining Americans, devastation from American air strikes would be stepped up in turn—but a negotiated settlement would bring the "total withdrawal" of ground troops, "discontinuation" of air strikes, even "withdrawal of forces stationed in other places" in Asia supporting the war effort.

Air War Threat

The war still possesses political risks for Mr. Nixon, however. Its opponents are focusing now on the appalling human toll wrought by the 70,000 tons of bombs being dumped by American pilots on Indochina each month. By the end of this year, the United States will have dropped over an area no larger than Texas three times the tonnage of all the aerial munitions used in World War II. Mr. Nixon warned that in-

Gallup Poll

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 14.—Sen. Edward Kennedy now trails Sen. Edmund Muskie by 11 points as the choice of Democratic voters for the 1972 nomination, after having led Sen. Muskie by 3 points in the same kind of two-way "showdown" test in March.

Sen. Muskie is currently the choice of 50 percent of Democrats who are registered to vote, compared to 39 percent for Sen. Kennedy and 11 percent undecided. In March, Sen. Kennedy led, 46 to 43 percent, with 11 percent undecided.

Sen. Muskie also holds a 50-39 percent lead over Sen. Hubert Humphrey in the latest two-way test. In the March survey, the margin was 46 percent for Sen. Muskie and 39 percent for Sen. Humphrey.

Hen-Egg Question—Israelis Strive To Solve a Soft-Shell Problem

By Tom Lambert

Jerusalem—Agriculture Ministry researchers have started experiments to produce a shorter-legged chicken in the hope of reducing the breakage rate of eggs.

The breakage rate averages 7 to 8 percent. Israeli eggs are comparatively large and their shells are somewhat fragile because chickens here do not eat as much shell-strengthening calcium as chickens elsewhere. And eggs often are laid on a slightly inclined wire mesh rather than in a yielding substance such as a straw bed.

The effort of laying a larger egg causes some chickens to raise from a sitting to a crouching position. Many eggs break when dropped from that higher position onto the wire mesh or as they slide down an incline to a collection trough.

Distressed by the breakage rate, egg producers asked the Agriculture Ministry to investigate.

A ministry research unit said it was decided that fewer eggs would be broken if laid by shorter-legged chickens.

The source said that experiments to develop shorter-legged fowl are being carried out at the Agriculture Ministry's research station at Beit Dagon outside Tel Aviv.

The experimenters have indicated that they expect "no trouble" in developing a squatter chicken, the source said. There is no indication that the ministry is considering a program to increase the calcium content of chicken's diets to toughen egg shells.

© Los Angeles Times

Prices

"How in the world can they lay down an encyclopedic standard for the whole economy, which has more to do with costs and profit margins than it does with price, and then decide that through some magic the sum total of millions of price changes over the course of a year is going to average out to not more than 2.5 percent?" That was the mystified reaction of one prominent New York wholesaler to the Price Commission's official disclosure of its plan for keeping a lid on prices in the post-freeze period.

What caused the puzzlement was that the commission made no attempt to fix criteria for adjustments within a single company or industry. Instead, it ruled that no price increases of any kind would be allowed unless they could be justified by an actual rise in costs. Even then two other restrictions will have to be satisfied before any price can be raised. The first is that any

Prices

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TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE

HOTELS—RESTAURANTS & NIGHTCLUBS—SHOPS & SERVICES

ARABIAN GULF BARRON—HOTEL BELMON... VIENNA—BRISTOL... VIENNA—BRISTOL... VIENNA—BRISTOL...	ATHENS 21 Rue d'Athènes, Paris-9c. Enlish & Spanish spoken. Quiet. Double rooms with bath; shower: \$9 to \$12.	BERLIN PARIS—CHEZ FROXY... PARIS—AIGLON... PARIS—CALIFORNIA... PARIS—L'UNION... PARIS—L'UNION... PARIS—L'UNION...	BERLIN BERLIN—HOTEL KEMPNER... BERLIN—HOTEL KEMPNER... BERLIN—HOTEL KEMPNER...	BRISBANE BRISBANE—HOTEL BELMON... BRISBANE—HOTEL BELMON... BRISBANE—HOTEL BELMON...	BUCHAREST BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON...	BUCHAREST BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON...	BUCHAREST BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON...	BUCHAREST BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON...	BUCHAREST BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON...	BUCHAREST BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON... BUCHAREST—HOTEL BELMON...
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Handwritten text in a box at the top right corner.

Low Living Standards

Russians' 'Comfort Gap' Seen Putting Pressure on Kremlin

By Michael Getler... Washington (AP) — By billions of rubles...

Massu Talks About Algeria 'The army... fulfilled its mission when one apprehends killers, it reassures the population.'

By Harry Stein... In a well-tailored grey business suit, Jacques Massu...

Damning Film

Massu has more personal... resenting the film. It was inspired by Yacef...

View of Role

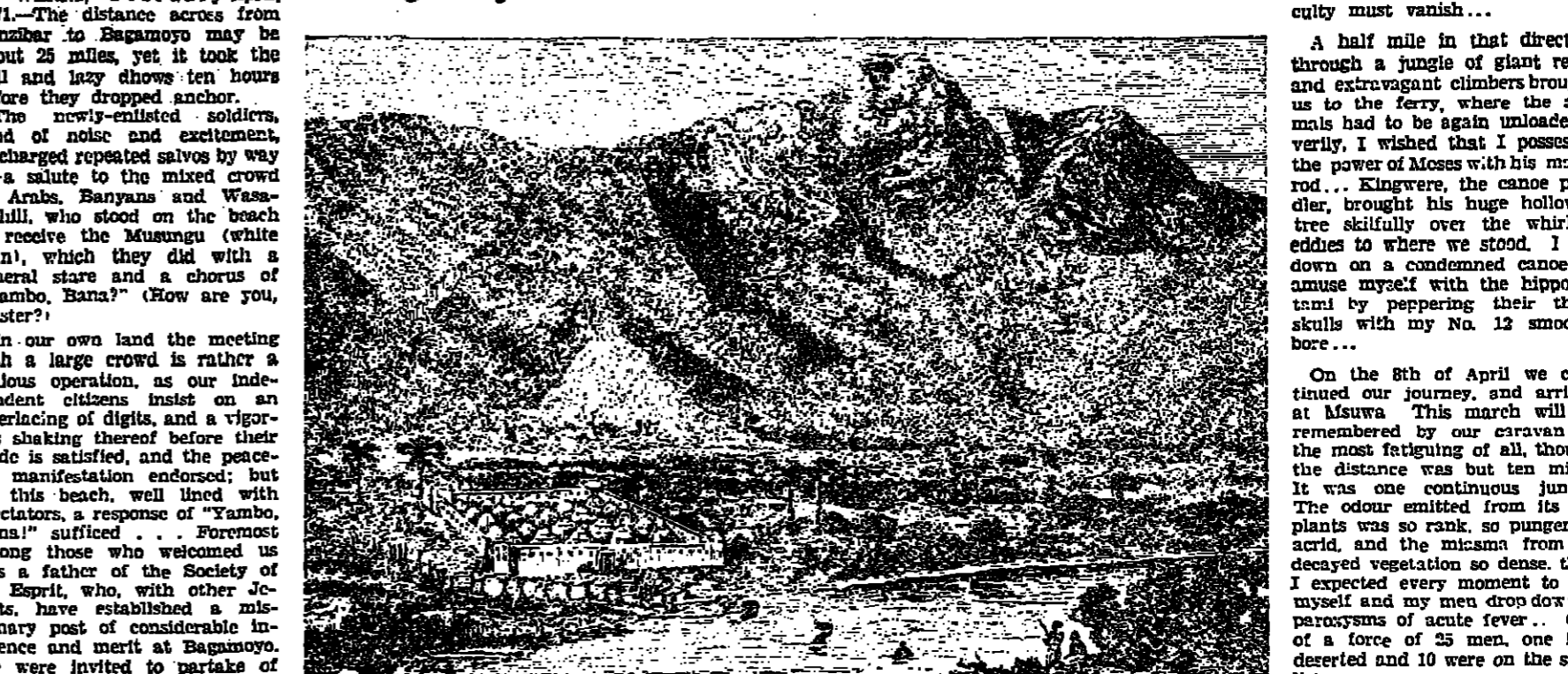
Massu's view of his role... is a simple one. When he was in command...

The Wrong Pill—\$12,000 for Baby

PLYMOUTH, Mich., Nov. 14 (AP)—A woman who thought she had been taking birth-control pills...

Stanley-Livingstone Centennial (Cont'd)

In which Stanley, the Musungu, receives a welcome at Bagamoyo...



Simbamwenni—the "Lion City"—from "How I Found Livingstone."

By Henry M. Stanley... Of the New York Herald... BAGAMOYO TO SIMBAMWENNI, February-April, 1871...

...And Roraback Follows, 100 Years Late

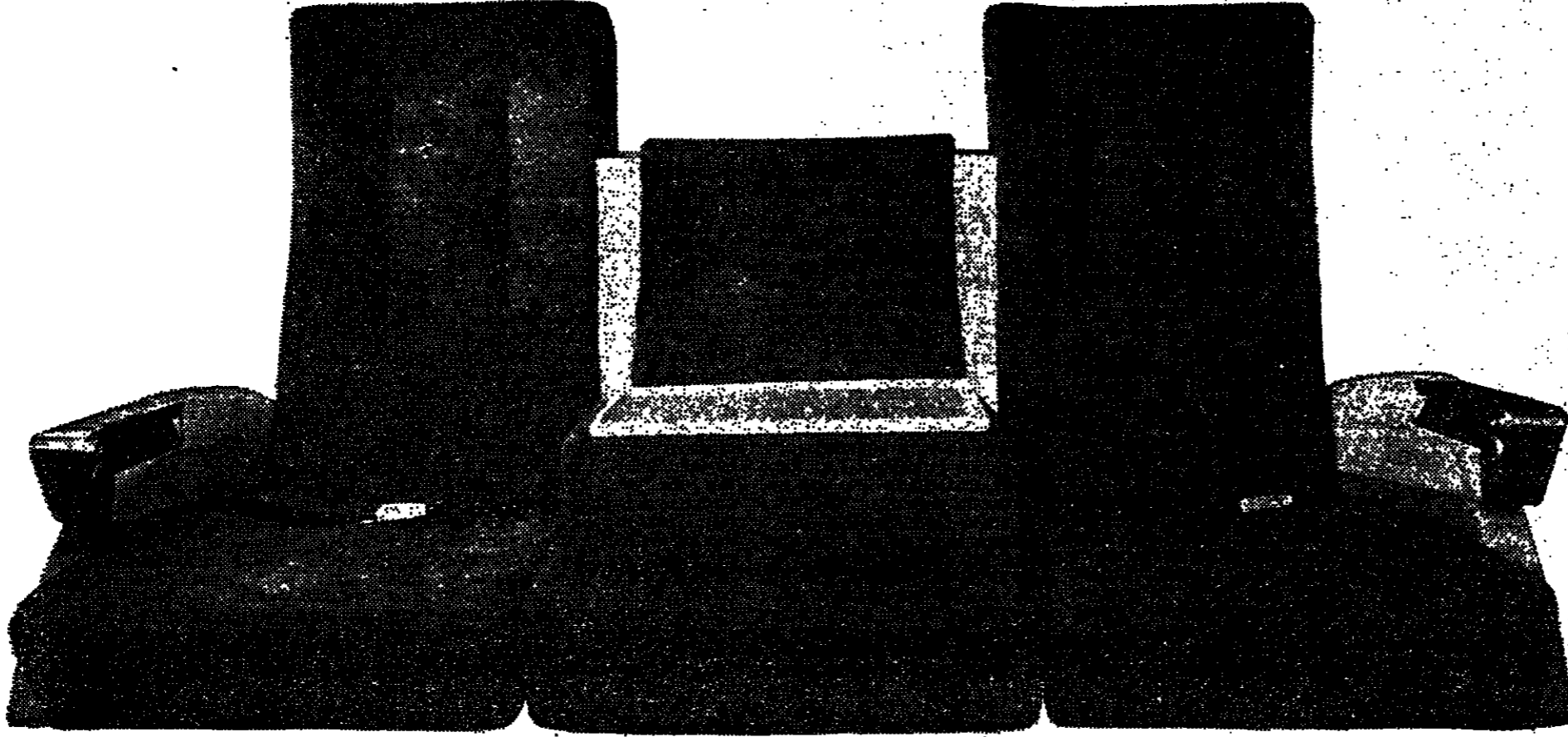
By Richard M. Roraback... Conversation keeps returning to Stanley. "I can't in good conscience say I was a Christian..."

Advertisement for SS. FRANCE French Line, featuring a ship illustration and text: "We're going around the world but we can drop you off in New York..."

INTRODUCING TWA's NEW AMBASSADOR SERVICE

Compare our seats with theirs.
Our choice of meals with theirs.
Our in-flight entertainment with theirs.
Our ground services with theirs.

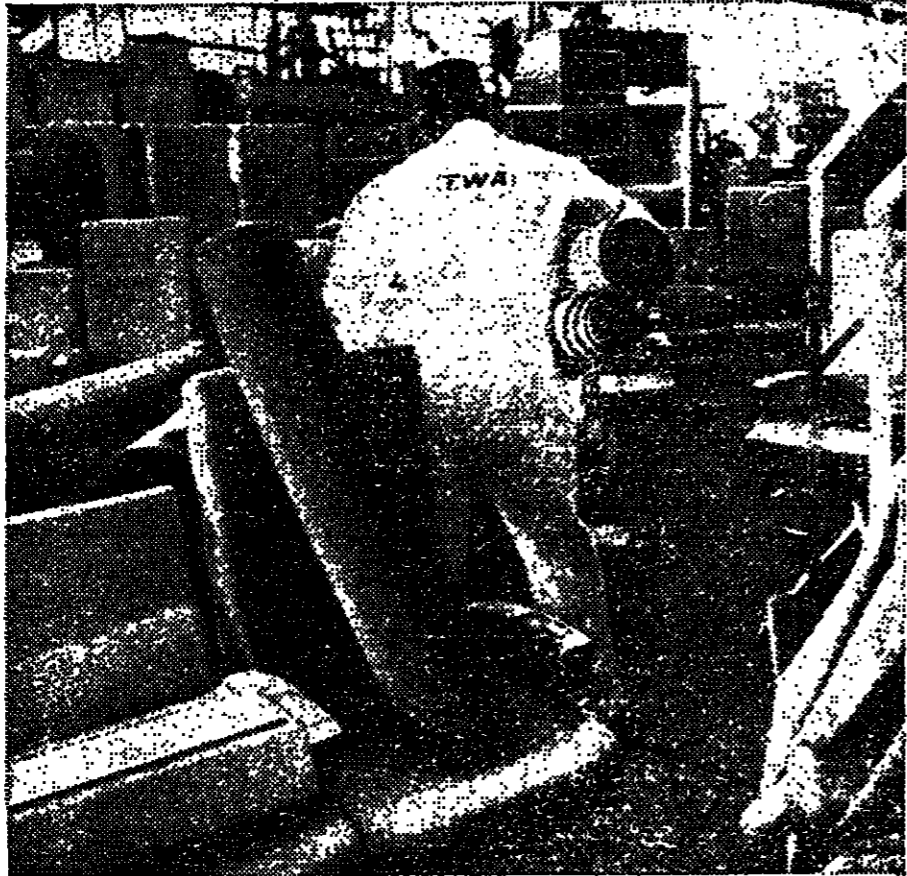
And if you find a single thing where their service is better than TWA's new Ambassador Service, fly with them and not with TWA.
Our confidence springs from the fact that Ambassador



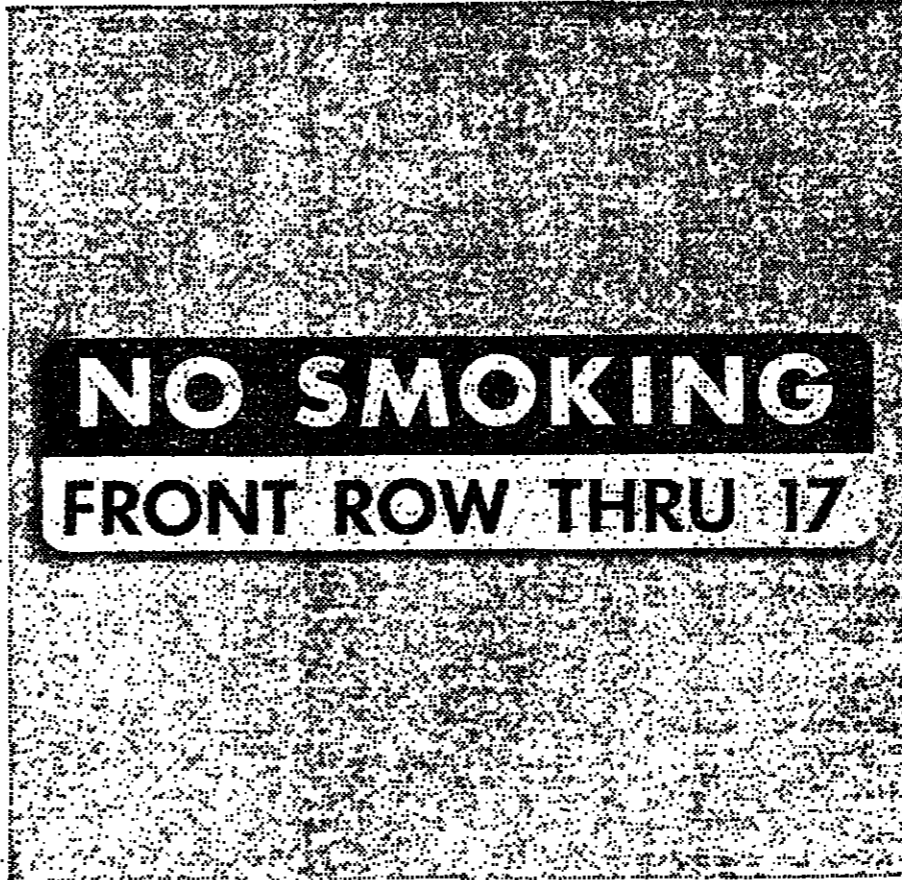
Twin Seats in economy.
Only TWA gives you this twin seat on 707's in economy.
It can be three across, or if the plane's not full, two across or even a couch.



The Ground Ambassador.
Whatever your problems, he'll help you, from booking a car to getting a hotel to phoning your office.



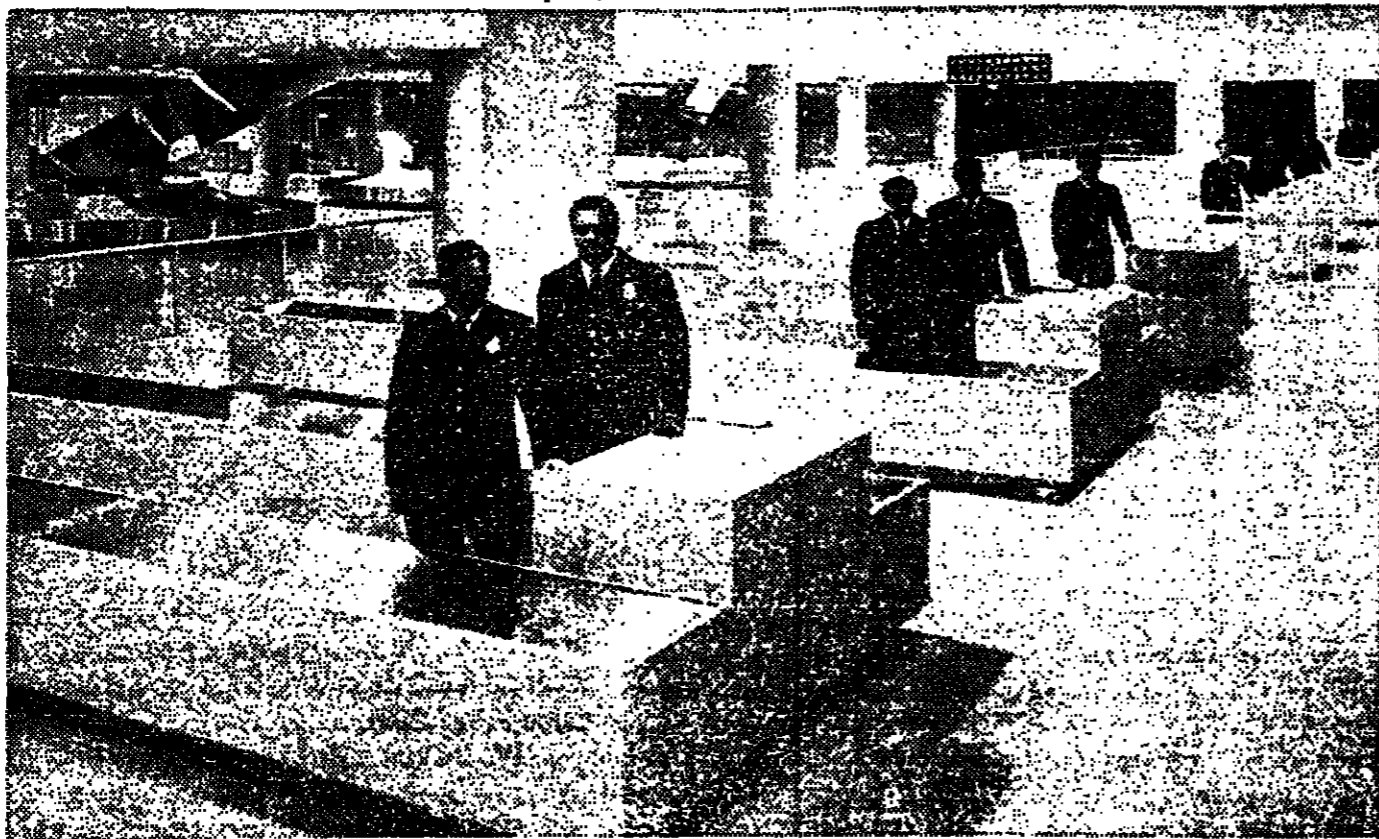
Refurnished planes.
We ripped out the old interiors and put in new seats, new carpets, new colours, new fabrics, new everything.



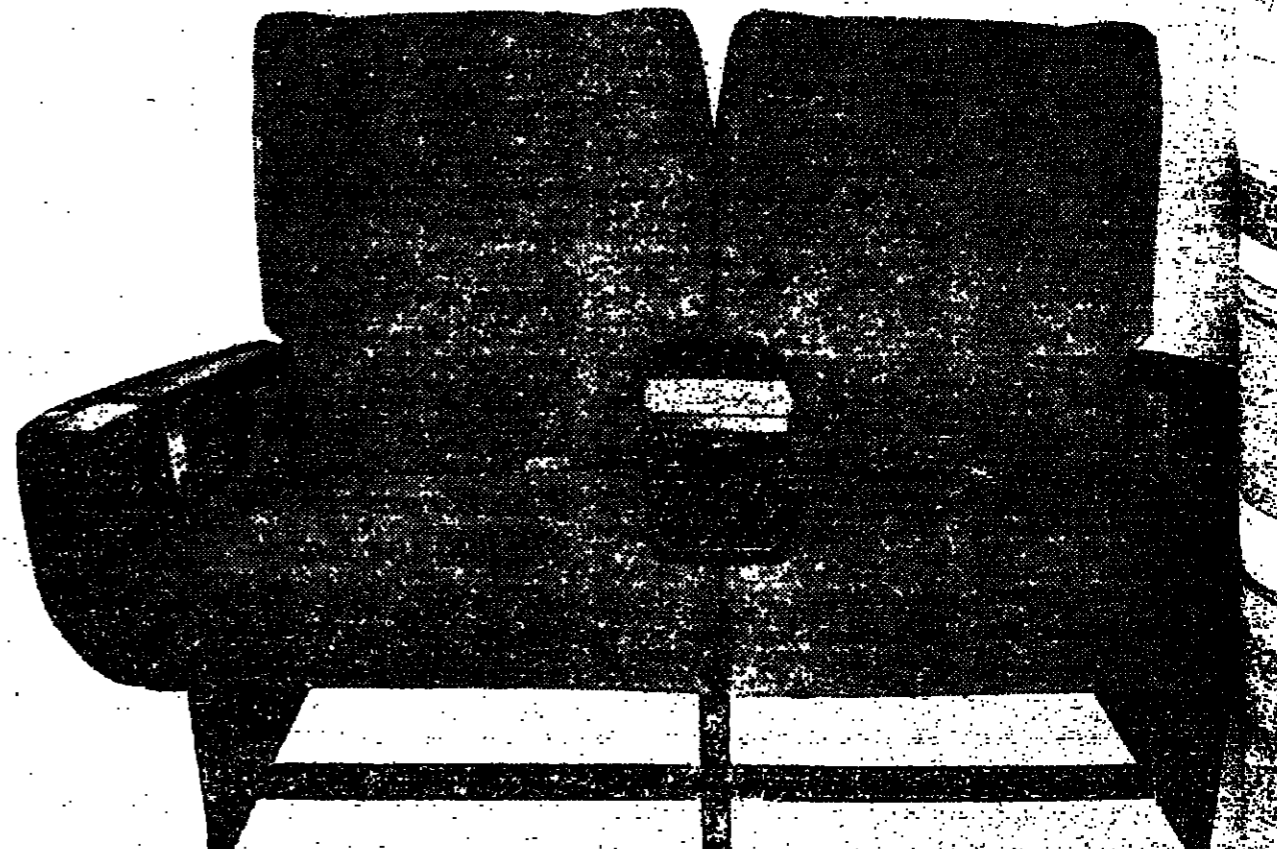
No smoking sections.
Many Ambassador features cost a fortune. This one just cost a little thought.



Choice of three to five meals.
Only TWA offers you a choice of three meals in economy, five in first class, with champagne, liqueurs, cheeses and puddings from around the world.



TWA's new terminal in New York.
For TWA passengers only. You can be through it, having cleared customs and immigration, inside twenty minutes. Most airlines still share one old terminal.



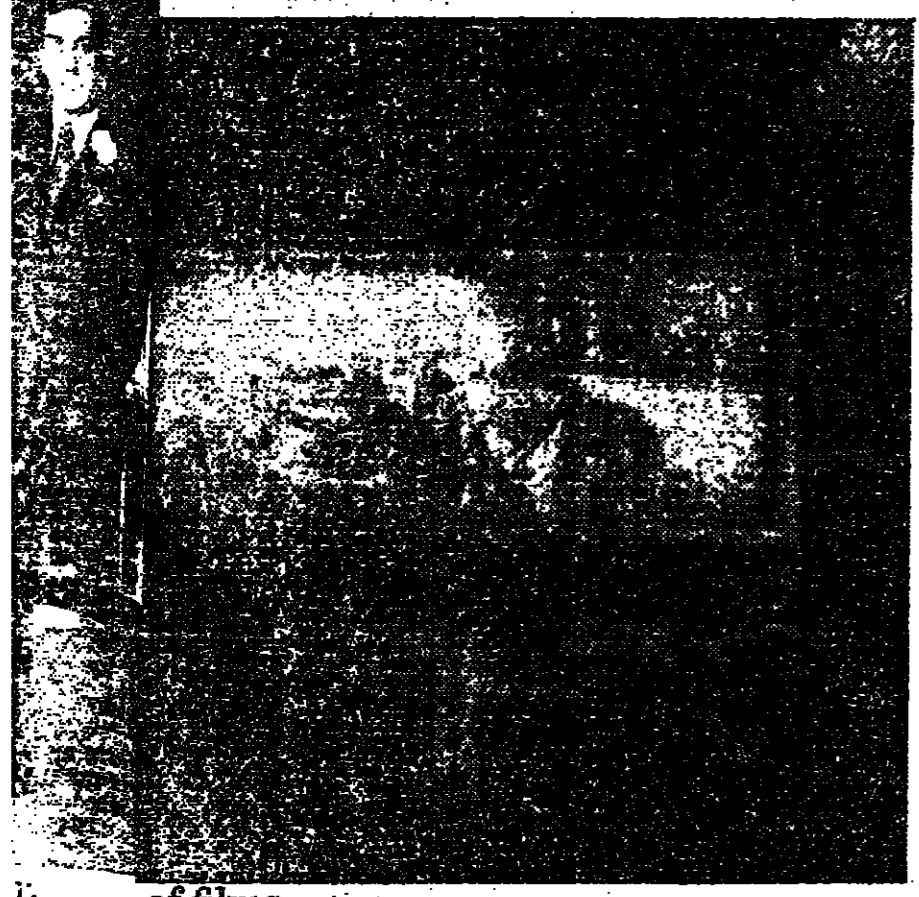
New first class seats.
We've thrown out our old over-stuffed seats and bought these new over-stuffed seats.

طيران تويلا

VI COMPARE IT WITH YOUR LAST FLIGHT ON ANY OTHER AIRLINE.

Service, Ambassador cost us over 25 million dollars (at a time when most airlines are cutting back). And involved ripping out the insides of a whole fleet of aircraft. And starting again.

Your travel agent will book you on any of 107 Ambassador weekly flights from Europe to America, from December 1st. On a 707 or 747. First class or economy. You'll find there's really no comparison.



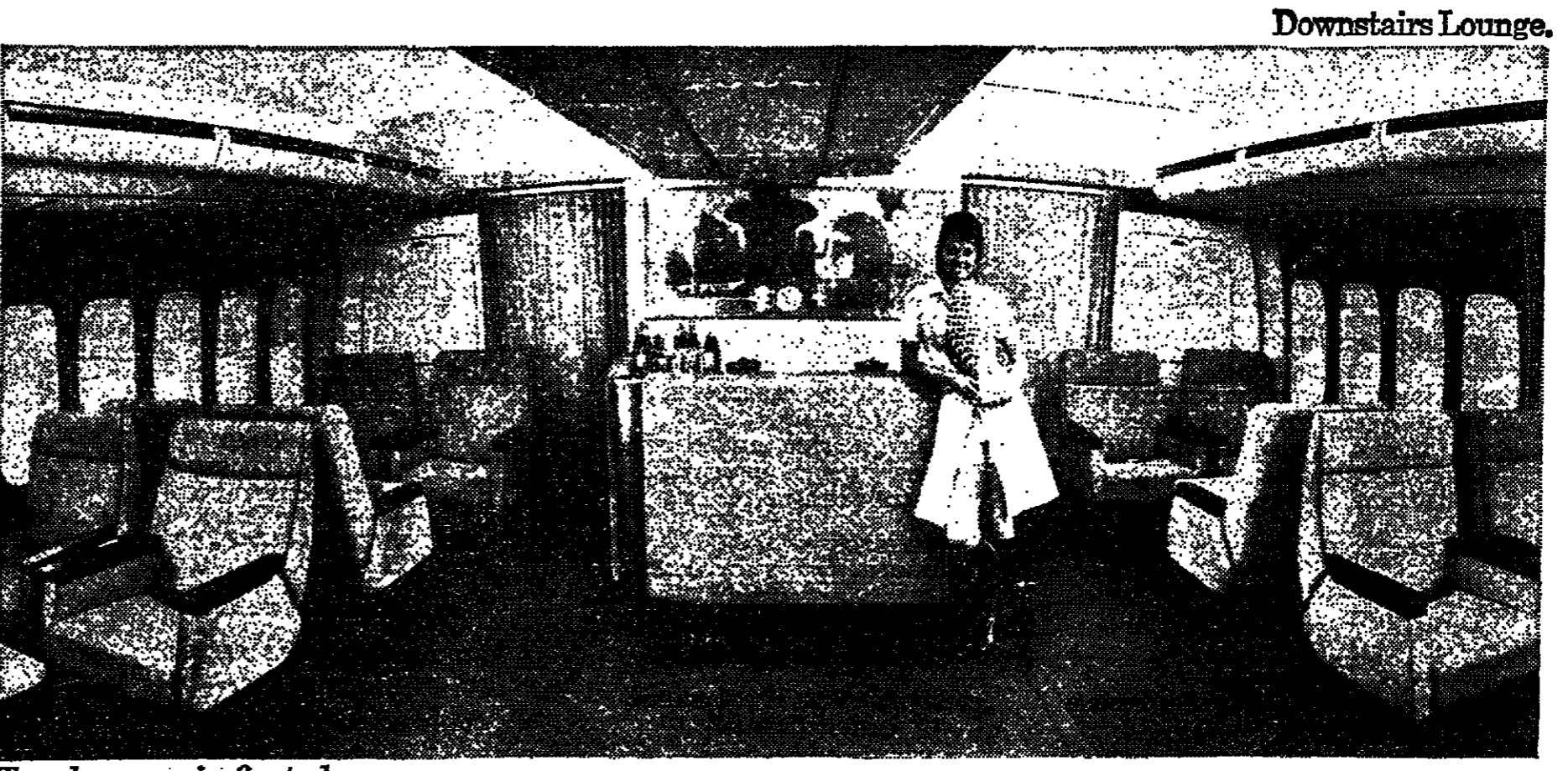
of films. We'll show you a choice of films (one for adults, one for everybody). Most airlines still show one, or none.



Upstairs Lounge.



uniforms for hostesses. We'll give our girls a choice of three uniforms (including hot pants) designed by Valentino. It helps.

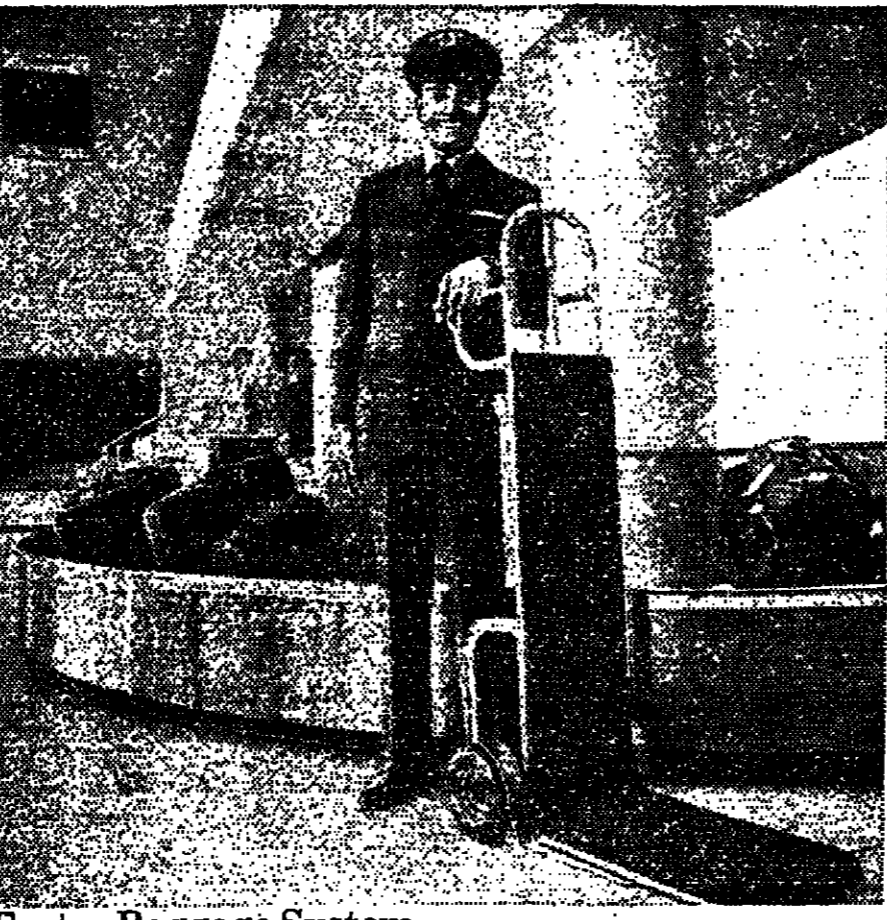


Downstairs Lounge.

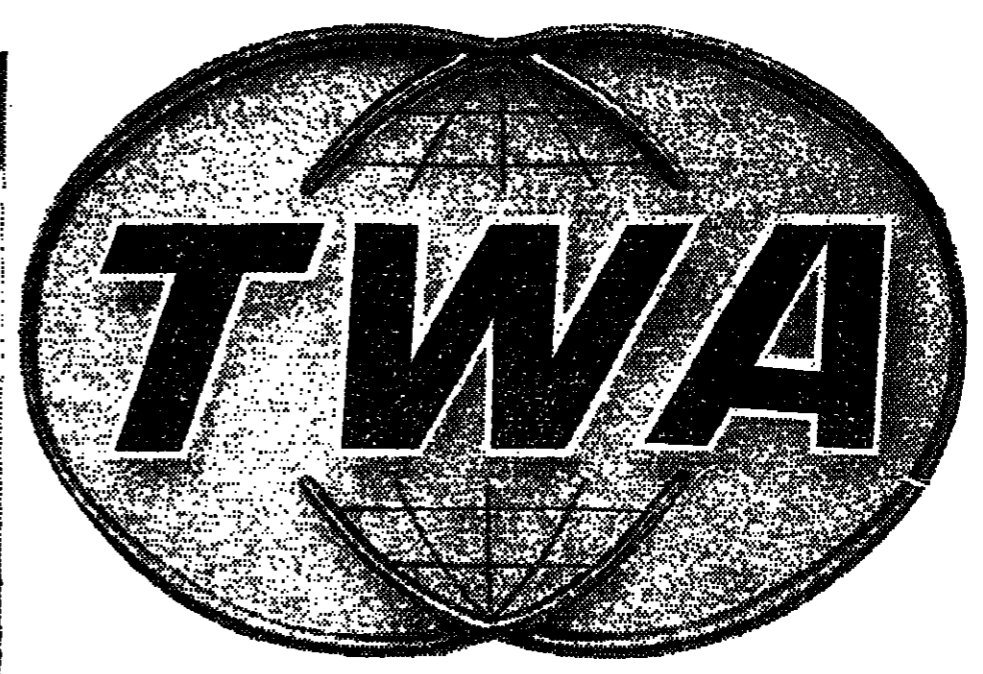
Two lounges in first class. On 747's, first class passengers now have a choice of lounges. All other airlines have one.



mechanized baggage. Simply, it is the quickest way of handling baggage. Only TWA has this on every flight.



Faster Baggage System. With our baggage system, you may find your bags waiting around for you for a change.



**TWA's
AMBASSADOR SERVICE
TO AMERICA
STARTS DECEMBER 1st.**

*IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table with multiple columns listing bond sales, including issuer names, bond types, and prices. Includes sections for Domestic Bonds and High Low Last.

New Issues

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

November 15, 1971

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DM 100,000,000

7 3/4% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1971

Offering price: 98 1/2%
Interest: 7 3/4% p.a., payable semi-annually in arrears on May 2 and November 1 of each year
Redemption: in ten annual instalments on November 1 of the years 1977 through 1986
Listings: Frankfurt am Main

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft

IBANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. BANKHAUS H. AUFFHAUSER

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. BADISCHE BANK

ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL AGRICOLTURA BANCO DI ROMA

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.

BANCA PROVINCIALE LOMBARDA BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.

BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDER WRITERS) S.A.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE

BANQUE DE NEULIZE SCHLUMBERGER MALET

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.

BAYERISCHE GEMEINDERBANK - GIROZENTRALE -

BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES

BANQUE WORMS

JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN

BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT - FRANKFURTER BANK -

CENTRAL MERCHANT BANK Limited

BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft

CAZENOVE & CO. CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE S.A.

BURKHARDT & CO. COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL CREDITO ITALIANO

CREDIT LYONNAIS DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE

CREDITO ITALIANO DELBRÜCK & CO.

DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE DRESDNER BANK

CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS) Limited

DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION EURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.

RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKERS VORM. HANS W. PETERSEN

GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARRKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft

HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H. HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited

DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK -

HANDELS- UND GEWERBEBANK HEILBRONN A.G. L. D. HERSTATT

KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft

KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated

LAZARD FRERES & CO. Limited LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

FLEMING, SUEZ, BROWN, BROTHERS Limited

KREDIETBANK N.V. LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. Limited

MERCER, FINCK & CO. MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited

HAMBROS BANK Limited

LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

NORDDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

GEORG HAUCK & SOHN HILL SAMUEL & CO. OHG

NEUVIANS, REUSCHEL & CO. SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON J. HENRY SCHROEDER WAGG & CO. Limited

KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A. BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE

STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK C. G. TRINKAUS

BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN CENTRAL MERCHANT BANK Limited

KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

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LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

LAZARD FRERES & CO. B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO. MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft

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ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK Aktiengesellschaft

WHITE, WELD & CO. Limited WÜRTEMBERGISCHE BANK

LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

PRIVATBANKEN I KJØBENHAVN SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO.

SCHWABISCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated

LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

SINGER & FRIEDLANDER Limited

STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK C. G. TRINKAUS

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SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A. SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited

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LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDER WRITERS) Limited

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft

LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

S.G. WARBURG & CO. Limited

WHITE, WELD & CO. Limited WÜRTEMBERGISCHE BANK

LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated

Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V. The Quarterly Report as of 30th September, 1971 has been published and may be obtained from the Paying Agents: Pierson, Holding & Pierson Herengracht 205-214, Amsterdam N. M. Rothchild & Sons Limited New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London E.C. 4

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "لا تتركها"

Eurobonds

Flow Into Dollar Bonds Ebbing, Issue Flow Slows, Prices Ease

By Carl Gewirtz

Nov. 14 (REUTERS)—The dollar denominated Eurobond market is ebbing. Prices on the primary market show some although trading is active, and the flow issues is slowing from the pace of the past three weeks.

But the cuts, decided upon early in the week, were announced at mid-week, by which time the market had begun to soften.

In addition, some bankers believe that the 7.25 percent for triple-A-rated G.T.E. while triple-A-rated Eurobonds pay 8 percent is just a little pushy.

The \$15 million G.T.E. issue was priced at 99.25, meaning a yield to maturity of 8.27 percent.

Admittedly, the terms initially presented for any Eurobond are always qualified with "expected" or "indicated"—leaving room for change. But this is frowned on in this retail-oriented market, where banks have to hustle back to clients to find out whether they are still interested in the changed conditions.

Individuals underlying Eurobonds in the bond market have changed: The prospect yielding fixed income times of such economic growth. But the market is signs that the glut of needs to be absorbed, time being, it appears, is not over.

As a 6 percent coupon has been indicated and in the light of present conditions is unlikely to be lowered. However, it is considered possible that if the market strengthens, the issue could be priced over par—that is, investors (Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970. Rows include Commodity Index, Current in circ., Total loans, Steel prod, Auto production, Daily oil prod, Freight car loadings, Elec Pwr. kw-inst., Business failures.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Oct., Prior Month, 1970. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Money supply, Consumer Price Index, Construction contracts, Exports, Imports, Invt. inventories.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

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N.Y. Stocks Take a Battering, Dow-Jones Index Plunges 27 Points and Ends at Lowest for Year

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—With pessimism pervasive and no significant buying support on the scene, the stock market fell hard last week in a resumption of its autumnal slide. It skidded to a new low for the year on Thursday and again on Friday, but a sharp technical rally reduced losses late in the final session of the dispirited week.

There was a sharp net loss of more than 27 points in the Dow Jones industrial average, carrying it down close to the 800 level, as well as commensurate declines in other leading market indexes.

The same two basic problems that have been plaguing investors throughout the fall were the nagging forces last week as the market quickly shed the more hopeful attitude it had briefly assumed in the preceding week.

Analysis agreed that the market could not be expected to uncertainties about the ultimate impact of the administration's new economic program and the effects of its hard-line policies in the international economic area.

Key rulings emanated from the government's new wage and price stabilization panels last week, but they seemed to raise almost as many questions as they answered.

As generally expected, the Pay Board set a basic guideline of 5.5 percent annual price increases, while the price commission set a goal of limiting price increases for the whole economy to an average annual level of 2.5 percent. It forbade all price rises

except those justified by higher costs. It is also limiting profit margins but not total profits.

Rightly enforced and devoid of an excessive number of exceptions, these standards might well help the nation achieve the primary goal of a moderating rate of inflation next year, particularly if productivity continues to gain ground. But many are doubtful and worried as to whether Washington will pursue the necessary level of restraint in fiscal and monetary matters that will have to accompany these wage-price policies if they are to be effective.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market fell sharply last week as both markets turned in their worst performances in months.

The most heavily traded issue on the Amex, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., was down 1 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Turnover in both markets dropped. Volume in Counter stocks fell 31,000,000 shares from 33,900,000 shares in the preceding week. On the exchange, volume eased to 10,465,995 shares from 10,851,810 shares the week before.

This was the second consecutive week that turnover in the Counter market more than doubled that on the Amex. Volume in Counter issues has only been available during the last two weeks for most of the 2,600 issues in the NASDAQ system.

The American Exchange's price index finished on Friday at 24.10, down 0.44 from the close of the preceding week.

The most heavily traded issue on the Amex last week were the warrants of Trans World Airlines, which fell 1 1/4 to 20 5/8 on a turnover of 73,400 shares.

In second place was Syntex, which closed unchanged at 68 1/8 with 218,000 shares changing hands. The NASDAQ industrial index for the Over-the-Counter market closed on Friday at 102.60, down 1.25 points from the preceding Friday. A total of 1,745 issues declined during the week while 531 stocks advanced.

Among the bigger losers were Medtronic of 3, Kellwood down 4 and Auto-Train and Associated Coca-Cola Bottlers each off 2. Most of the hard developments and home building concerns also eased. Hallcraft Homes tumbled 4, Horizon Corp. was off 3 and the Westchcraft Corp. dropped 2 points.

Insurance issues led ground in active trading. Bank stocks also eased on moderate trading.

Thus, Phase 3 of President Nixon's new economic program is now getting under way on notes of hope, despair and confusion, depending on one's role in the economy.

Government officials, as expected, are exhibiting confidence about the stabilization mechanism that is being set up, but labor and monetary matters that will have to accompany these wage-price policies if they are to be effective.

In such an atmosphere it was hardly surprising that the stock market was unable to muster any enthusiasm last week, even though current economic data and forecasts for 1972 seem to warrant more confidence. Retail sales for instance showed another big jump in October—11.5 percent.

The economic community remains strongly optimistic about business prospects for next year. A month ago the consensus forecast of leading economists was that there would be a gap of \$100 billion in the gross national product in 1972—about 9.1 percent—bring it to the area of \$1,150 billion.

Most forecasters are staying (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Change

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Amex, Over-Counter, and Tech Publishing.

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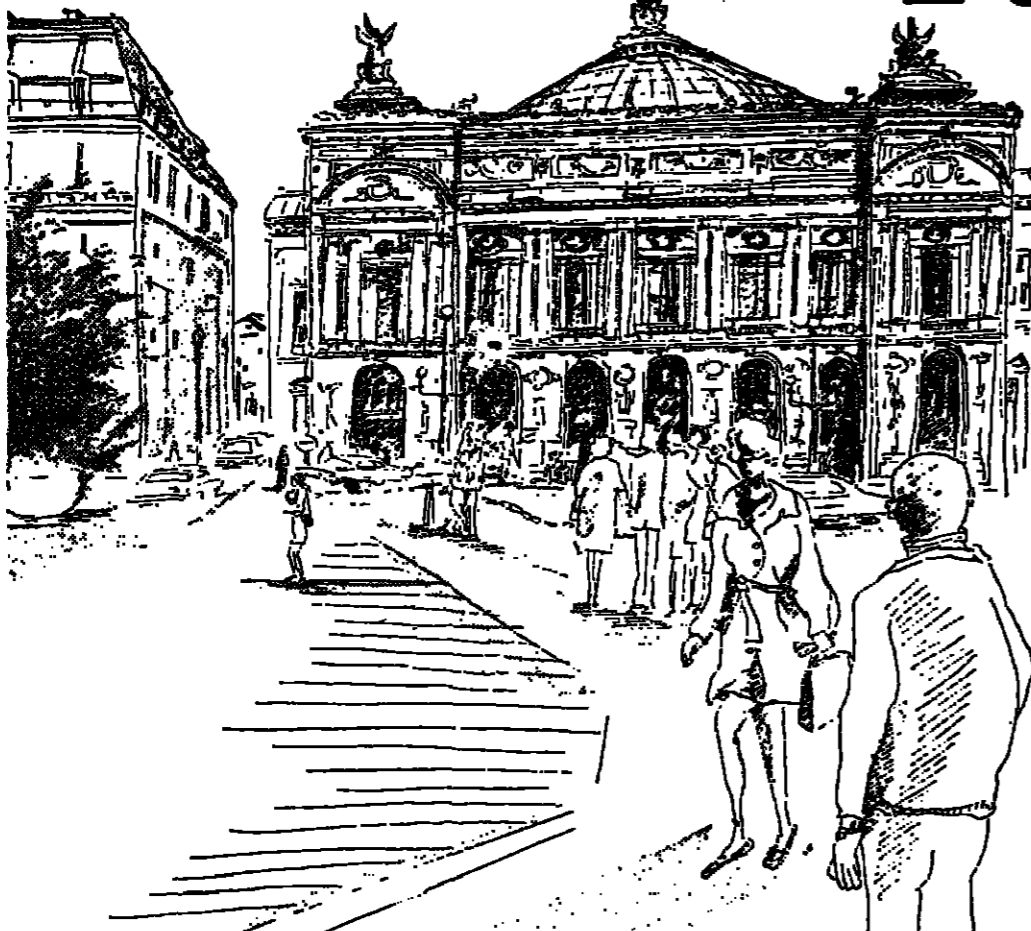
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Bond Sales

Table of bond sales with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change. Includes various government and corporate bonds.

Eurobonds

(Continued from preceding page.) That would be a first for this market and of course only a top name such as Shell could contemplate such an innovation. As coupons only move by quarter-points here, this timing of an issue to market conditions has already been to offer a bond at a discount—such as \$98 in cash for every \$1,000 face-value bond.

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Table showing market averages for various indices like Dow Jones, S&P 500, etc.

Insurance Stocks

Table listing insurance stocks and their prices.

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Table showing American Exchange market data.

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Table showing N.Y. Stock Exchange market data.

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U.S. Dollar

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Foreign Trade Council Answers Criticism

Investments Abroad by U.S. Companies

Investments of U.S. Companies in Subsidiaries Abroad

DEC. 31, 1970

Table with columns: BY AREA, BY INDUSTRY. Rows include Developed Countries (\$53,111 bil.), Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and S. Africa, Developing Countries (\$21,417 bil.), Western Hemisphere, Other developing countries, Moving and Smelting, Petroleum, Manufacturing, Other industries.

petitive position within the three major world markets or free-trade areas.

Another industrial-products company said:

"We have found that the acquisition of complementary product lines and new technology in foreign countries frequently stimulates our domestic manufacturing and sales activities because it provides new products to be manufactured in the United States."

Office Equipment

A maker of office equipment reported:

"Between 1960 and 1970 our overseas manufacturing employment rose by 140 percent, whereas our exports from the United States increased 750 percent, consisting of the more sophisticated, higher-priced equipment plus material inputs for assembly overseas."

The council's analysis of responses to the survey noted that imports from foreign affiliates were still negligible and concentrated in a few industries and components or simple products.

"In no case was the investment abroad an export of United States jobs, which would not in any event have been lost," the survey found, "because either the supply of such components or products was being lost to foreign competitors or more jobs would have been lost if the United States company had not been able to keep the final product competitive by reducing costs through the import of certain key components."

Answering another assertion by critics of foreign investments, the survey said that technology transferred to foreign affiliates of United States companies was concentrated in "most highly advanced" only in one or two cases. In all the rest, the technology sent abroad to permit components to be manufactured and returned to the parents was "intermediate" or "low level."

While the question of foreign investments will be an important part of the deliberations at the three-day convention, major attention will also be paid to President Nixon's new economic program, particularly with regard to the import surcharge and the freeing of the dollar from gold.

Mr. Norris said the council welcomed the recognition in the new program "that, to achieve a sustainable balance in United States international payments, we must develop an integrated program to deal with domestic and international monetary, fiscal and trade policies in one package."

uct and would buy it if we manufactured it in Australia, thus avoiding the import duty. We finally agreed and have built a good business."

An electrical equipment company said: "As a result of investments abroad, our marketing position has been strengthened and our sales have grown substantially around the world. Far from reducing exports of American goods, these have grown from \$7 million in 1961 to \$70 million in 1970. United States labor has produced approximately \$4 million worth of machinery shipped abroad and installed in our plants, a practice we expect to continue."

A machinery company replied: "During the past few years we have secured two major contracts in Scandinavia, one in Africa and one in Australia for iron-ore processing facilities. Because of tariff and import barriers, local-content requirements and financing and

currency preferences on the part of the buyers, none of these jobs would have been awarded to a United States bidder for equipment manufactured in the United States and calling for payment in dollars."

A chemical company stated: "The question of labor rates overseas has played virtually no role in our overseas investment policy. Our foreign production is mostly for sale within the country of manufacture, or the neighboring countries as in the European Common Market. Just as wage rates vary from country to country, so do prices."

An industrial-products company replied:

"The majority of our products are material rather than labor-intensive. Therefore, low-cost labor has not been a significant factor in our overseas manufacturing program. Our factories abroad were established primarily to maintain and extend our com-

Ford Raises Price of Car 6% In First Move Since Freeze

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Ford yesterday raised the price of its popular Pinto car \$108, or almost 6 percent, in the first major price increase in new cars since President Nixon's new economic policy began Aug. 15.

The price increase, Ford said, was reviewed with officials of the Office of Emergency Preparedness and was tied to the 2.5 percent guideline announced last week as part of Phase 2.

The increase was smaller than the 150, or 8 percent, one announced first for this small car, which is designed to compete with foreign imports.

There have been some price increases on Detroit's 1972 models but these generally were tied to the addition of equipment, compared with the 1971 cars—a bigger engine or more expensive tires.

Automobile manufacturers are expected to seek price increases on their 1972 models but not so large as the increases first announced in August, which averaged nearly \$300.

The Pinto price last year, without optional equipment or local sales taxes, started at \$1,919. The price of the German-made Capri car was raised \$119, to \$2,614.

Meanwhile, Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, said that labor

unions had succeeded in protecting pay raises and benefits for its members under the Phase 2 economic controls. These follow the price and wage freeze, which ended at midnight last night.

Speaking yesterday to a special convention here of the union, Mr. Woodcock said that existing contracts and future bargaining had been "protected" and that the only thing still in doubt was whether all frozen pay and benefit increases could be recovered.

Mr. Woodcock, who at a union convention last August warned the Nixon administration that "if they want war, they can have war," told the 2,800 delegates that our strategy has been essentially successful.

Seniority Accepted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The Pay Board ruled yesterday that raises and other benefits due workers because of their length of service with a company would be exempt from the guidelines that it has imposed for Phase 2.

The ruling by the Pay Board would assure a worker any increased benefits, such as a raise in pay or an additional week's vacation, that might become due, for example, after five years of employment. The increased benefits would not be counted against the 5.5 percent annual pay increases allowed for future contracts.

Le Mans Race Will Reward Clean Finish

LE MANS, France, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Organizers of the Le Mans 24-hour sports car race are working on a new prize to be awarded to the most pollution-free car to finish, race officials said yesterday. The prize will replace the present index of performance award—a complicated formula linking fuel consumption, engine capacity and distance covered. The new formula for the pollution prize has not yet been worked out, officials said.

Matra Reports It Will Lend Beltoise to BRM

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—French race driver Jean-Pierre Beltoise will be No. 1 man for the British BRM team in the 1972 Formula One Grand Prix season the French Matra Co. has announced. Beltoise has been with Matra since 1965, but the firm said it was lending BRM his services for 1972.

BRM Denial

LONDON, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Louis Stanley, head of BRM, yesterday would not confirm that Jean-Pierre Beltoise would be No. 1 driver for BRM in next year's formula one grand prix series.

Asked to comment on a statement by the French Matra company that they would loan BRM the services of Beltoise, Stanley said: "I can make no comment on the Matra statement. I will be announcing my 1972 plans in two to three weeks' time."

He added that there would be at least three formula one grand prix cars entered by BRM next year.

Petersen Not Hurt

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, Nov. 14 (AP).—Ronnie Petersen of Sweden crashed against the guard rail at the Taruma auto track here Friday during practice for the Grande Premio do Brazil formula two auto race.

Petersen, formula two champion in Europe, was uninjured, but his March 712 car was partially destroyed.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina captured the pole position for today's last round of the Gran Premio as he outdrove Brazil's Emerson Fittipaldi, who won the first two rounds of the series.

Sports

Rangers' Unbeaten Streak at 13

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Combining pounce and endurance—a blend that has elevated them to their finest start—the New York Rangers again scored a crushing victory yesterday, topping the Buffalo Sabres, 5-2, to remain unbeaten in 13 games.

Working in combination with the roars of 17,250 fans at Madison Square Garden and feeding on Buffalo mistakes, the Rangers made it a one-team show as they outshot the inexperienced Sabres by 45-21.

The Rangers are becoming top-heavy with statistics as they continue to dominate the National Hockey League. Their triumph gave them a seven-point bulge over the idle Boston Bruins, who are third in the East Division, and kept them two points ahead of the second-place Montreal Canadiens.

Jean Ratelle's line displayed the form that has enabled it to set a record pace by a trio. Ratelle, Vic Hadfield and Rod Gilbert each

scored and the line earned six points.

In their 13-game streak, the Rangers have won 10 and tied three.

Canadiens 5, Stars 1

Mark Tardif scored three goals and Claude Larose slipped in two goals to lead Montreal to a 5-1 victory over Minnesota. The Canadiens still trail the Rangers by two points in the East Division.

Blues 5, Seals 1

Miko Parizeau scored his first goal and got two assists as St. Louis beat California, 5-1.

Canucks 2, Leafs 3

Left-winger Wayne Maki's power play goal at 10:21 of the third period enabled Vancouver to gain a 2-2 tie with Toronto.

Penguins 6, Kings 4

Linemates Ken Schinkel and Bryan Hextall collected two goals and two assists each to lead Pittsburgh to a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles.

Red Wings 6, Flyers 3

Detroit came back with three third-period goals by Alex Delvecchio, Al Karlander and Red Berenson to defeat Philadelphia, 6-3.

The Scoreboard

HORSE RACING—At Cherry Hill, N.J., Riva Ridge secured his position as absolute monarch of racing's 2-year-olds by winning the \$200,000 Garden State Stakes. Owned by the favored Meadow Stable colt got rolling in the stretch, it wasn't until about an eighth of a mile to go and coasted home 2 1/2 lengths in front. His time was 1 minute 42 3/8 seconds.

The king of the juveniles, ridden by Ron Turcotte, thus turned back an attempted coup by the queen of the division, Odean Shipps. Numbered Account, the filly, first of her sex to run in thoroughbred racing's richest race, round up fourth in the 2 1/2-second choice of a closed-day crowd of 22,970. Michael J. Stawski's Pretzel, a colt outsider, closed fast to be second in the field of eight, a neck ahead of Rocky Star's Key to the Mill.

Backed down to even-money favor for the 19th running of the \$100,000 Garden State Park Vandalia-bred Rha Ridge became the shortest-priced choice to win the event. The bay son of First Landing, who won the same race at \$5 in 1956, returned \$4 for \$2 in the straight "opening."

Rha Ridge gained his seventh victory in nine starts and added \$176,221 to his already substantial bankroll. At New York, Red Reilly won the \$5,000 Queens County Handicap at Aqueduct.

The 5-year-old gelding, representing the Graywood Stables, came through in the stretch to take the 1 1/8-mile grind by three-quarters of a length. Jorge Velazquez rode Red Reilly, who covered the ground in 1:49 2/8 on the road track. A field of 12 competed in the event, and a triple entry representing the Hobeau Farm was made the favorite. Two members of the entry, Peace Corps and Tuxedo, finished second and third, in that order, with fourth place going to Sigmund Sommer's Parole.

In registering the victory in his second venture in a race other than on the turf this year, Red Reilly paid \$6.25 for \$2 to win.

BOXING—At Regatta Emilia, Italy, Italian heavyweight champion Dante was defeated Jose (Taran) Lopez Martinez of Spain at 13 minutes 26 seconds of the fourth round.

At Milan, Italy's Sandro Looppolo, a former world junior welterweight champion, scored a 10-round decision over Perry Pugh of New Orleans.

On the same card, Italian super-welterweight Germano Valerchi, defeated Pierre Lambert of France, after 65 seconds in the fourth round.

At Buenos Aires, Argentine Nicolino Loche, world junior-welter champion, defeated Antonio Ortiz of Spain in a 10-round nontitle fight.

RUGBY—ENGLAND—At Greenoble, the touring Australian team got back on the winning trail by beating a French all-star team, 12-3. Its record is now 2-2.

TENNIS—At Prague, Czechoslovakia and Belgium were tied at 1-1 after the first two games of their King's Cup match. Jiri Sebek, Czechoslovakia, beat Patrick Homburger, 6-2, 6-2, and Bernard Aldout, Belgium, beat Vladimir Sednik, 6-2, 6-2, in the best-of-five elimination series.

At Stockholm, Sweden took a 2-0 lead over the Netherlands as Kjell Johansson defeated Fred Eremus, 6-1, 6-3, and Leif Johansson dented Jan Stordijk, 6-4, 11-9.

At Johannesburg, Manuel Santana of Spain advanced in the Claws Classic by beating top-seeded Cliff Richey of San Antonio, Texas, 6-2, 7-6, and Denmark's Jan Leschy upset second-seeded Clark Graber of New York, 6-2, 7-6.

Mill Reef Voted Tops in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Britain's Racecourse Association has announced that Mill Reef has been voted 1971 Racehorse of the Year.

Mill Reef, owned by American Paul Mellon, won the Greenham Stakes, the Derby, the Eclipse and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, and scored a record-breaking victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. His only loss this season was to Brigadier Gerard in the 2,000 Guineas. Brigadier Gerard is unbeaten after two seasons.

N.Y. Market Dips Sharply

(Continued from Page 11)

with that figure, but recently some have scaled down their estimates to an increase of \$80 billion or \$85 billion—still a very healthy accomplishment.

Despite the stock market's broad retreat last week, there was no panicky display of liquidation by investors.

A total of 1,294 issues on the New York Stock Exchange ended in the loss column for the week, while 428 were on the plus side and 141 showed no net change. New lows for the year were touched by 338 issues and new highs by only 30.

While most of the leading stock averages posted their largest losses in almost four months, only the Dow Jones industrial stock index reached a new low for the year with its loss of 27.45 points in closing at \$12.94.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 2.54 to \$2.12, and the Stock Exchange composite index yielded 1.31 to \$2.85. Turnover contracted to 61.8 million shares from 65.4 million the week before.

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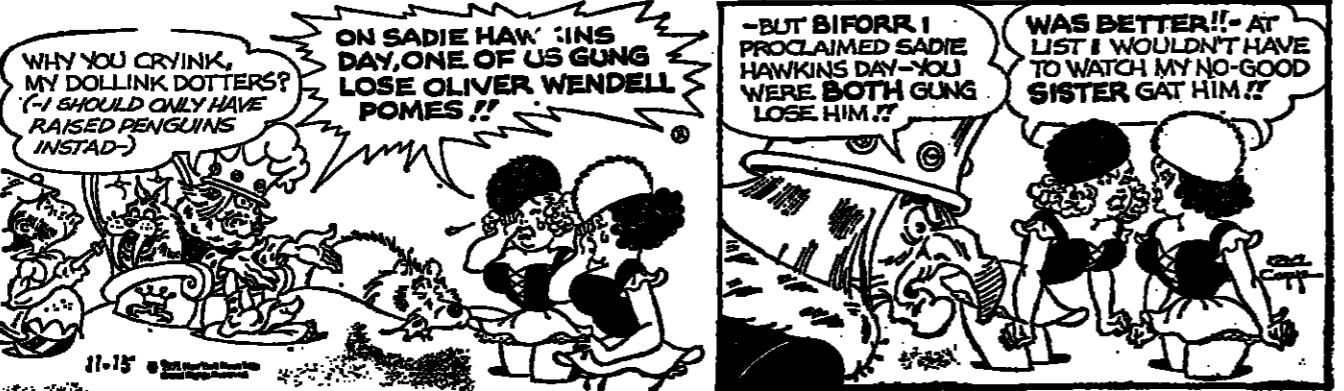
PEANUTS



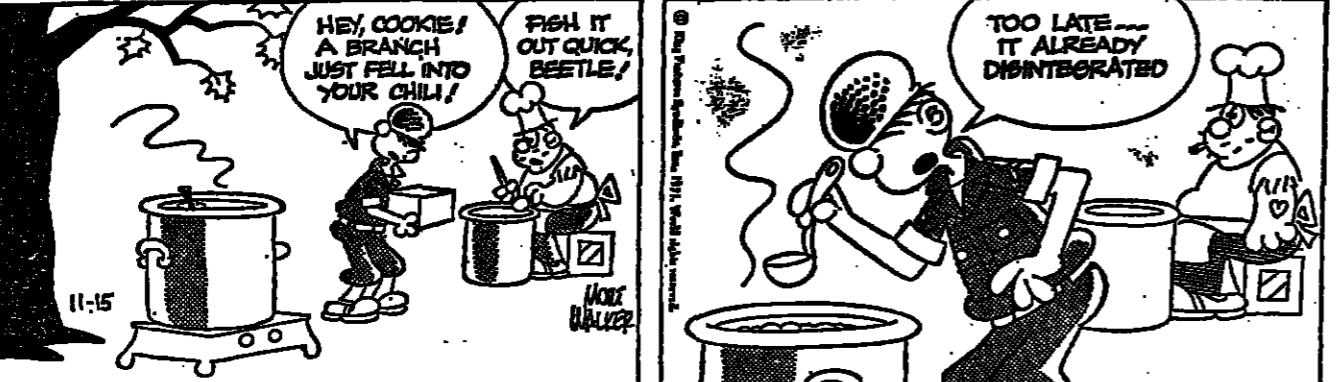
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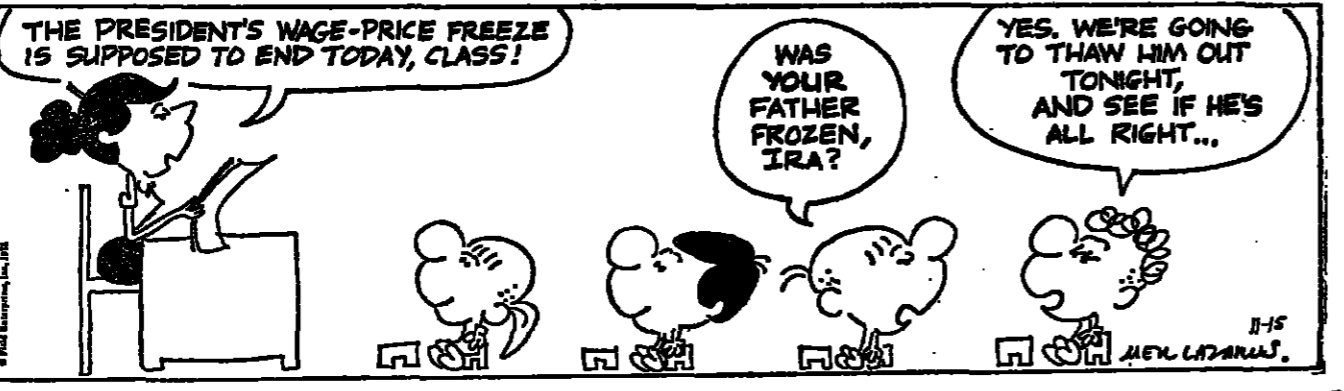
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BEEBLE BAILEY



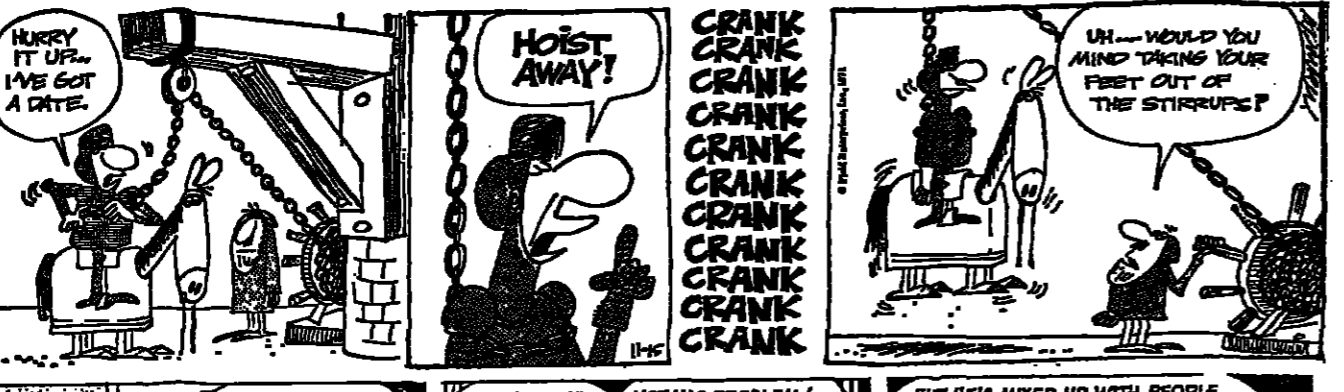
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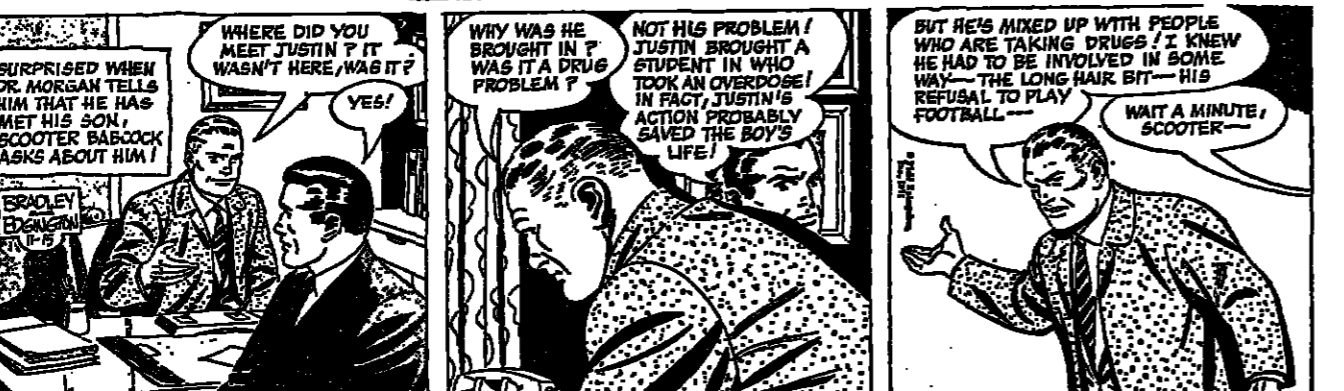
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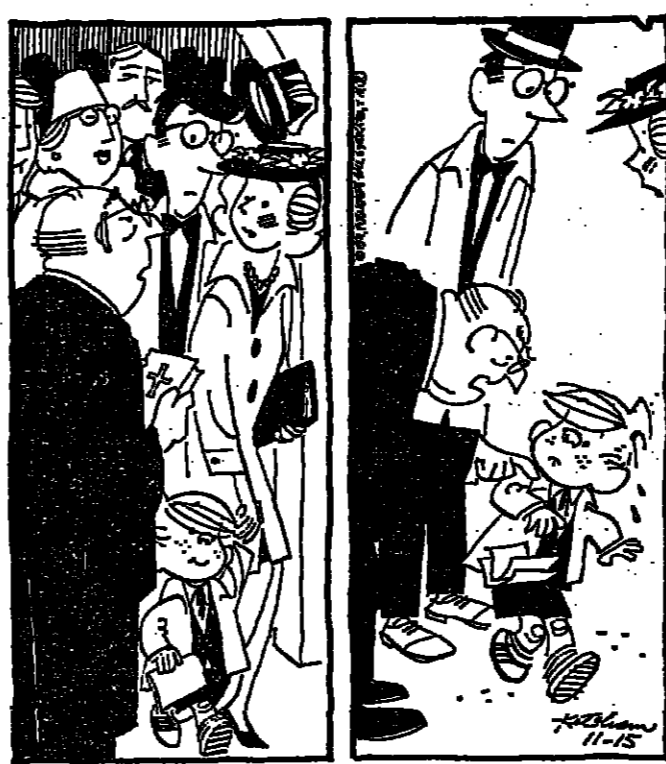
By Alan Truscott

Canada recently determined its representation in the 1972 World Team Olympiad. An Ontario foursome led by Bruce Gowdy and including Duncan Phillips, Bill Crissey and Gerry Charney won a decisive victory in a 106-deal final playoff at St. Agatha, Quebec, on Oct. 25. The group will join Eric Murray and Sam Kehala of Toronto, who received equal invitations without having to compete in the trials.

The freakish deal shown in the diagram contributed to the result of the playoff match. At both tables, the contract was six hearts, with East declared by the vulnerability from hiding seven clubs. From East's angle, that contract was likely to fail by four tricks, or 1,100 points—greater than the value of the hypothetical North-South slam.

Bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and suits.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

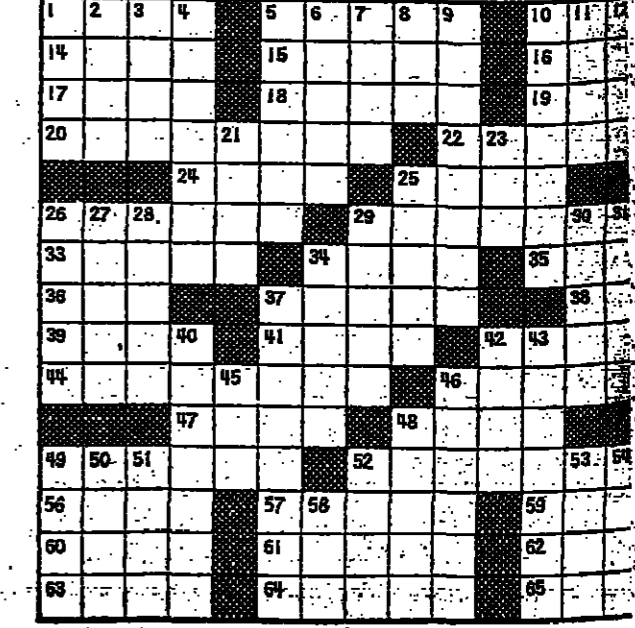
TROUBLED NEIGHBORS Franco-British Relations in the Twentieth Century Edited by Neville Waites, Weldenfeld & Nicholson, Inc. Reviewed by James Goldborough

THIS history of cross-Channel relations in our time written by 13 British and French historians, who certainly don't agree all the time, reminded me of the little old lady who was asked on French radio what she thought of the Commons vote last month. "Tout ça c'est très beau," (all that's very well), said she, "but it won't give us back Jeanne d'Arc."

Probably at no time has there been more frustration than during the 1930s. But as French historian, Baumont and English historian, Adam-Smith, even now the blame is placed because each side fault the other. All 30-year rules on customs recently adopted by France are only now to allow full access to both the British documents and the French ones. Little self-criticism. Even historians fall into this trap. For Baumont, with the Rhineland crisis of 1936, French simply could not do anything. "In any, between France and, writes Baumont, "Big nearly always upheld claims."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS 1 Gather 2 Superbargain 3 N. Z. shrub 4 Sole 5 Babbie 6 Golf club 7 To-do 8 Violin-bow stuff 9 Specify 10 Minnetoast 11 quality 12 Fireplaces 13 Almost 14 Beginning 15 Treats hair in a way 16 Haphazardly 17 What steppes lack 18 Eastern ketch 19 Famous clinic 20 Old cloth 21 Like much-used pants 22 Fort Worth 23 Meager 24 Spraying device 25 Plant shoots 26 Engagement, in days of yore 27 does it 28 N. Z. tribe 29 Mancy 30 Offer made for a horse 31 Russian sea 32 Hilly city 33 Numbers 34 Stamping 35 Boy's club 36 Religious notable 37 Spread 38 Angry 39 Title for a Selassie 40 Day to be up for 41 Spouses 42 City of France 43 Genuis in 44 Direction 45 South Afr 46 Catches game 47 Adrift 48 Coin of 49 Opposite 50 Opposite 51 Ardur 52 Delivered 53 "Get it?"



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. GWEED CHOAR BRILEM SMAJET

Saturday's Jumble: PIECE ASSAY NORMAL DECENT Answer: You might say it covers the south—THE "LAND'S CAPE"

Handwritten text at the bottom left corner.

Throats for 4 Touchdowns

Sullivan Passes Auburn Over Georgia in Battle of Unbeaten

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 14 (NYT). —Auburn won the confrontation of the unbeaten yesterday, defeating Georgia, 35-20, as Pat Sullivan threw four touchdown passes and was clearly the difference between the teams.

In glorious, 70-degree weather, before a record crowd of 62,891 in Sanford Stadium, the 75th game of this heated rivalry was an especially exciting one, decided by a series of dramatic changes in fortune early in the fourth quarter.

Auburn's victory set up another giant Southeastern Conference confrontation when the Tigers face unbeaten Alabama in Birmingham, Ala. in two weeks. Both teams have next weekend off.

Leading 21-14 after a scoreless third period, Auburn fumbled on its 28-yard line and was suddenly on a 23-yard pass from Bob Berry to Jim Mitchell, but Georgia was wide but ran into the kicker in the process. That gave Georgia another chance to score.

The Bulldogs did Auburn block the extra-point attempt, preserving a 21-20 lead, and on the first down after the kickoff, a 70-yard scoring play, Sullivan to Terry Beasley, made it 28-20.

But the lead wasn't settled yet. One Georgia drive ended with an interception. Another got started, but with about five minutes to play, Georgia had to punt from its 34. Jim Owens ran it back 60 yards to the Georgia 20 and from there Sullivan needed four plays to get the touchdown on a 40-yard flip to Dick Schmeitz.

Alabama 31, Miami 3. TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 14 (AP). —Willbur Jackson, snubbing for the injured star John Nussio, ran 100 yards for a touchdown yesterday as Alabama walloped Miami, 31-3.

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Miami scored first with a 42-yard field goal by Mike Burke after Burgess Owens recovered a Bisciglia fumble on the first play from scrimmage.

Bisciglia redeemed himself with a 23-yard run on the Tide's next possession and the quarterback, Terry Davis, capped a 73-yard drive with a scoring run of 23 yards.

LSU 28, Miss. St. 3. Quarterback Paul Lyons slashed Mississippi State defenses for two touchdowns as he drove Louisiana State to a 26-3 Southeastern Conference victory in Jackson, Miss.

Ga. Tech 12, Fla. St. 6. Georgia Tech pass defenders and blitzing linemen stopped Florida State's quarterback, Gary Huff, as the Yellow Jackets won their fourth straight game, defeating the Seminoles, 12-6, in Atlanta.

Stanford Bows To San Jose On Way to Bowl. STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 14 (AP). —San Jose State's defense, led by middle linebacker Dave Chaney, set up two touchdowns and turned back numerous Stanford scoring threats yesterday as the Spartans stunned the Rose Bowl-bound Indians, 13-12.

Stanford, which clinched the Pacific-Eight championship and a Rose Bowl berth a week earlier, lost its last chance for victory when Rod Garcia missed a field goal attempt from the 10-yard line with 17 seconds left.

Garcia missed three earlier field goal attempts and an extra point try. Michigan, with a 10-0 won-lost record for the season and 7-0 in the Big Ten, led 10-7 at the half but only 17-14 with one period to go, setting up a finish in which each team had to settle for a field goal.

It was the first time all season that any team scored more than 13 points on the Wolverines, which went into the game as the country's leader in rushing defense.

Michigan wound up with 304 yards rushing to 124 for Purdue, but the Boilermakers gained 185 yards passing against only 56 for Michigan.

Greg Strunk ran a kickoff 13 yards and Randy Anderson scored from one yard in the fourth period, giving Northwest a 14-10 upset over Ohio State and knocking the Buckeyes from the Big Ten football title picture.

The home loss was the second in a row for Ohio State, giving the Buckeyes a 5-2 conference record to Michigan's title-clinching 7-0 mark.

USC 13, Wash. 12. Mike Rae kicked a 28-yard field goal with 3:08 left in the game to give Southern California a 13-10 Pacific Eight victory over Washington in Seattle.

Mich. St. 40, Minn. 25. Michigan State's fleet-footed tailback, Eric (The Plea) Allen scored four touchdowns and set a Big Ten season rushing record of 117 yards to lead the Spartans to a 40-25 romp at home over Minnesota. Allen went in for touchdowns from the one, 37, three and 10-yard lines.

The previous season rushing record in conference games was 1,053 yards last year by Mike Adams of Northwestern.

Navy 17, Syracuse 14. Running back Bert Calland scored on a 10-yard pass from Fred Stuvek in the fourth quarter to pull Navy to a 17-14 comeback.

Illinois 35, Wisconsin 27. Indiana 14, Iowa 7. Iowa State 45, Missouri 17. Penn State 27, North Carolina 10. Michigan 20, Purdue 17. Michigan 40, Minnesota 25. Nebraska 41, Kansas City 17. Northwestern 14, Ohio St. 10. Oklahoma 26, Kansas 10. Villanova 14, Dayton 10. West Kentucky 31, Butler 0. Wake Forest 27, Wake Forest 14. Wilkes 41, Washington State 17. Tulsa 7, Tulsa 7.

Arizona 20, Brigham Young 15. Arizona St. 25, Wyoming 19. California 17, Oregon 10. Cal. State 21, San Diego St. 7. Col. St. 8, UC-Santa Barb. 3. Claremont-Mudd 40, Whitier 7. Colorado 6, Oklahoma St. 0. Idaho 40, Montana St. 2. Idaho St. 21, Boise St. 17. Lewis & Clark 25, Pacific (Oreg.) 15. Utah 20, San Diego St. 7. New Mexico 49, Texas A&M 13. Oregon State 21, Wash. St. 17. Fayette Sound 15, Williams 12. San Jose St. 18, Hayward St. 17. San Jose St. 13, Stanford 17. Southern California 12, Wash. 12. Utah 20, San Diego St. 7. Westminster 28, W. New Mexico 21.

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PUTTING AWAY—Jack Nicklaus, left, raises his club after sinking a birdie putt on the 14th hole Saturday while U.S. teammate Lee Trevino sinks to the ground after missing a putt at the fifth hole in World Cup tournament.

On Conversion Play Bears Nip Redskins on Butkus Catch

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